Union Calendar No. 616
99th Congress, 2d Session - - - - - - - - - - - - - House Report 99-1031

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

A REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO AUTHORITY UNDER

PUBLIC LAW 91-510

DECEMBER 31, 1986.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
66-075 O WASHINGTON : 1987

H243-7

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

HENRY B. GONZALEZ, Texas
FRANK ANNUNZIO, Illinois
PARREN J. MITCHELL, Maryland
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, District of Columbia
STEPHEN L. NEAL, North Carolina
CARROLL HUBBARD, Jr., Kentucky
JOHN J. LaFALCE, New York
STAN LUNDINE, New York
MARY ROSE OAKAR, Ohio
BRUCE F. VENTO, Minnesota
DOUG BARNARD, Jr., Georgia
ROBERT GARCIA, New York
CHARLES E. SCHUMER, New York
BARNEY FRANK, Massachusetts
BUDDY ROEMER, Louisiana
RICHARD H. LEHMAN, California
BRUCE A. MORRISON, Connecticut
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
BEN ERDREICH, Alabama
SANDER M. LEVIN, Michigan
THOMAS R. CARPER, Delaware
ESTEBAN E. TORRES, California
GERALD D. KLECZKA, Wisconsin
BILL NELSON, Florida
PAUL E. KANJORSKI, Pennsylvania
BART GORDON, Tennessee
THOMAS J. MANTON, New York
JAIME B. FUSTER, Puerto Rico
MIKE LOWRY, Washington [1]

CHALMERS P. WYLIE, Ohio
STEWART B. McKINNEY, Connecticut
JIM LEACH, Iowa
NORMAN D. SHUMWAY, California
STAN PARRIS, Virginia
BILL McCOLLUM, Florida
GEORGE C. WORTLEY, New York
MARGE ROUKEMA, New Jersey
DOUG BEREUTER, Nebraska
DAVID DREIER, California
JOHN HILER, Indiana
THOMAS J. RIDGE, Pennsylvania
STEVE BARTLETT, Texas
TOBY ROTH, Wisconsin
ROD CHANDLER, Washington
AL McCANDLESS, California
JOHN E. GROTBERG, Illinois
JIM KOLBE, Arizona
J. ALEX McMILLAN, North Carolina

---

[1] On leave from the committee but retains his seniority behind Garcia, D-N.Y.

SUBCOMMITTEES OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN, Rhode Island, *Chairman*

FRANK ANNUNZIO, Illinois
CARROLL HUBBARD, Jr., Kentucky
DOUG BARNARD, Jr., Georgia
JOHN J. LaFALCE, New York
MARY ROSE OAKAR, Ohio
BRUCE F. VENTO, Minnesota
ROBERT GARCIA, New York
CHARLES E. SCHUMER, New York
BARNEY FRANK, Massachusetts
RICHARD H. LEHMAN, California
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
BUDDY ROEMER, Louisiana
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
BILL NELSON, Florida
PAUL E. KANJORSKI, Pennsylvania
BART GORDON, Tennessee
THOMAS J. MANTON, New York

CHALMERS P. WYLIE, Ohio
JIM LEACH, Iowa
STEWART B. McKINNEY, Connecticut
NORMAN D. SHUMWAY, California
BILL McCOLLUM, Florida
GEORGE C. WORTLEY, New York
DAVID DREIER, California
STAN PARRIS, Virginia
MARGE ROUKEMA, New Jersey
DOUG BEREUTER, Nebraska
STEVE BARTLETT, Texas
TOBY ROTH, Wisconsin

Housing and Community Development

HENRY B. GONZALEZ, Texas, *Chairman*

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN, Rhode Island
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, District of Columbia
STAN LUNDINE, New York
MARY ROSE OAKAR, Ohio
BRUCE F. VENTO, Minnesota
ROBERT GARCIA, New York
PARREN J. MITCHELL, Maryland
CHARLES E. SCHUMER, New York
BARNEY FRANK, Massachusetts
RICHARD H. LEHMAN, California
BRUCE A. MORRISON, Connecticut
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
BEN ERDREICH, Alabama
SANDER M. LEVIN, Michigan
THOMAS R. CARPER, Delaware
ESTEBAN E. TORRES, California
BUDDY ROEMER, Louisiana
GERALD D. KLECZKA, Wisconsin
PAUL E. KANJORSKI, Pennsylvania
THOMAS J. MANTON, New York
JAIME B. FUSTER, Puerto Rico

STEWART B. McKINNEY, Connecticut
CHALMERS P. WYLIE, Ohio
MARGE ROUKEMA, New Jersey
GEORGE C. WORTLEY, New York
BILL McCOLLUM, Florida
DOUG BEREUTER, Nebraska
DAVID DREIER, California
JOHN HILER, Indiana
THOMAS J. RIDGE, Pennsylvania
STEVE BARTLETT, Texas
TOBY ROTH, Wisconsin
ROD CHANDLER, Washington
AL McCANDLESS, California
JOHN E. GROTBERG, Illinois
JIM KOLBE, Arizona
J. ALEX McMILLAN, North Carolina

Consumer Affairs and Coinage

FRANK ANNUNZIO, Illinois, *Chairman*

FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN, Rhode Island
HENRY B. GONZALEZ, Texas
PARREN J. MITCHELL, Maryland
STEPHEN L. NEAL, North Carolina
DOUG BARNARD, Jr., Georgia
BRUCE A. MORRISON, Connecticut

JOHN HILER, Indiana
CHALMERS P. WYLIE, Ohio
THOMAS J. RIDGE, Pennsylvania
TOBY ROTH, Wisconsin
JIM KOLBE, Arizona

Domestic Monetary Policy

WALTER E. FAUNTROY, District of Columbia, *Chairman*

STEPHEN L. NEAL, North Carolina
DOUG BARNARD, Jr., Georgia
CARROLL HUBBARD, Jr., Kentucky
BUDDY ROEMER, Louisiana
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
THOMAS R. CARPER, Delaware
BEN ERDREICH, Alabama

BILL McCOLLUM, Florida
JOHN HILER, Indiana
JIM LEACH, Iowa
STEVE BARTLETT, Texas
THOMAS J. RIDGE, Pennsylvania
ROD CHANDLER, Washington

International Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy

STEPHEN L. NEAL, North Carolina, *Chairman*

JOHN J. LaFALCE, New York
SANDER M. LEVIN, Michigan
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, District of Columbia
CHARLES E. SCHUMER, New York
BARNEY FRANK, Massachusetts
BRUCE A. MORRISON, Connecticut
GERALD D. KLECZKA, Wisconsin
BILL NELSON, Florida
THOMAS J. MANTON, New York
JAIME B. FUSTER, Puerto Rico

JIM LEACH, Iowa
NORMAN D. SHUMWAY, California
STAN PARRIS, Virginia
BILL McCOLLUM, Florida
ROD CHANDLER, Washington
JOHN E. GROTBERG, Illinois
JIM KOLBE, Arizona
J. ALEX McMILLAN, North Carolina

General Oversight and Investigations

CARROLL HUBBARD, Jr., Kentucky, *Chairman*

HENRY B. GONZALEZ, Texas
FRANK ANNUNZIO, Illinois
DOUG BARNARD, Jr., Georgia
ROBERT GARCIA, New York
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
GERALD D. KLECZKA, Wisconsin
PAUL E. KANJORSKI, Pennsylvania
BART GORDON, Tennessee
JAIME B. FUSTER, Puerto Rico

STAN PARRIS, Virginia
GEORGE C. WORTLEY, New York
DAVID DREIER, California
STEVE BARTLETT, Texas
ROD CHANDLER, Washington
AL McCANDLESS, California

Economic Stabilization

JOHN J. LaFALCE, New York, *Chairman*

STAN LUNDINE, New York
BRUCE F. VENTO, Minnesota
MARY ROSE OAKAR, Ohio
CHARLES E. SCHUMER, New York
BUDDY ROEMER, Louisiana
JIM COOPER, Tennessee
MARCY KAPTUR, Ohio
BEN ERDREICH, Alabama
SANDER M. LEVIN, Michigan
ESTEBAN E. TORRES, California
THOMAS R. CARPER, Delaware
PAUL E. KANJORSKI, Pennsylvania
BART GORDON, Tennessee

NORMAN D. SHUMWAY, California
STEWART B. McKINNEY, Connecticut
GEORGE C. WORTLEY, New York
DOUG BEREUTER, Nebraska
THOMAS J. RIDGE, Pennsylvania
DAVID DREIER, California
AL McCANDLESS, California
JOHN E. GROTBERG, Illinois
J. ALEX McMILLAN, North Carolina

International Development Institutions and Finance

STAN LUNDINE, New York, *Chairman*

JOHN J. LaFALCE, New York
MARY ROSE OAKAR, Ohio
SANDER M. LEVIN, Michigan
ESTEBAN E. TORRES, California
WALTER E. FAUNTROY, District of Columbia
BRUCE A. MORRISON, Connecticut

DOUG BEREUTER, Nebraska
MARGE ROUKEMA, New Jersey
AL McCANDLESS, California
JIM KOLBE, Arizona
J. ALEX McMILLAN, North Carolina

VI

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

House of Representatives,
Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs,
Washington, DC, December 31, 1986.

Hon. Benjamin J. Guthrie,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Guthrie: Enclosed for your information, the Members of Congress, and the public, is a Summary of Activities of the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs during 1985 and 1986. The report also includes a record of activities through which the Committee discharged its responsibilities for legislative and oversight activity on matters within its jurisdiction as required by Section 118 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-510), as amended by Public Law 92-136.

During the 99th Congress, 386 bills and resolutions were referred to the Committee. The Committee printed 105 hearing transcripts of testimony taken in 188 hearing sessions, and released 8 Committee Prints. In addition, the Committee held 44 executive sessions, filed 18 reports, and considered 30 bills and resolutions on which no reports were filed.

In all, 36 bills were considered in the House and 24 were enacted into Public Law. Thirteen other legislative measures became part of final legislation reported, in whole or in part, by other committees of the House.

Mr. Guthrie, this document should be of invaluable assistance as a research tool and historic reference outlining the activities of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs during the 99th Congress.

Sincerely,

Fernand J. St Germain,
Chairman.

CONTENTS

Page
Letter of transmittal VII
Legislative jurisdiction of the Committee 1
Rules of procedure of the Committee 6
Bills and Resolutions acted on by the Committee 24
Summary of enacted legislation 27
  Public Law 99-61 Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island, Commemorative Coin Act 27
  Public Law 99-86 George and Ira Gershwin, Congressional Gold Medal 28
  Public Law 99-120 Temporary Extension of Certain Programs Relating to Housing and Community Development, and for other Purposes 28
  Public Law 99-156 Extension of Certain Housing and Community Development Programs 28
  Public Law 99-185 Minting of Gold Bullion Coins 29
  Public Law 99-361 Fair Debt Collection Practices Act Amendments 29
  Public Law 99-219 Temporary Extension of Certain Programs Relating to Housing and Community Development, and for other Purposes 32
  Public Law 99-272 Deficit Reduction Amendments 30
  Public Law 99-190 Continuing Appropriations 1986 30
  Public Law 99-267 Temporary Extension of Certain Programs Relating to Housing and Community Development, and for other Purposes 32
  Public Law 99-278 Temporary Extension of Titles I and II of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 33
  Public Law 99-295 Young Astronaut Program Medal Act 33
  Public Law 99-289 Authorization of the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association to Enter into Additional Commitments to Insure Loans and Guarantee Mortgage-Backed Securities During Fiscal Year 1986, and for other Purposes 34
  Public Law 99-311 Harry Chapin Congressional Gold Medal 34
  Public Law 99-298 Natan (Anatoly) and Avital Shcharansky Gold Medal 35
  Public Law 99-345 Temporary Extension of Certain Programs Relating to Housing and Community Development, and for other Purposes 35
  Public Law 99-440 Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 36
  Public Law 99-400 Temporary Extension of Titles I and II of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 36
  Public Law 99-418 Aaron Copland Congressional Gold Medal 36
  Public Law 99-452 Temporary Extension of Titles I and II of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982 37
  Public Law 99-472 Export-Import Bank Act Amendments 37
  Public Law 99-441 Extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950 38
  Public Law 99-430 Temporary Extension of Certain Programs Relating to Housing and Community Development, and for other Purposes 38
  Public Law 99-570 Omnibus Drug Enforcement, Education and Control Act of 1986 38
  Public Law 99-609 Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund Transfer Act 40
  Public Law 99-582 Commemorative Coins and Medals for Bicentennial of U.S. Constitution 40
  Public Law 99-601 To Amend National Housing Act To Provide for Eligibility of Certain Property for Single Family Mortgage Insurance 41
  Public Law 99-509 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 41
  Public Law 99-603 Immigration Reform and Control Act 42
Summary of legislation reported but not enacted 43
  H.R. 2148 Bureau of Mint Authorization for Fiscal Year 1986 43
  H.R. 1787 Export-Import Bank Act Amendments of 1985 43

Page

Summary of legislation reported but not enacted—Continued

- H. Con. Res. 76 Activities of the Export-Import Bank of the United States 44
- H.R. 2253 Multilateral Development Bank Act of 1985 45
- H.R. 1460 Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985 46
- H.R. 2707 Depository Institutions Acquisitions Act of 1985 46
- H.R. 20 Financial Institutions Equity Act of 1985 47
- H.R. 1 Housing Act of 1986 47
- H.R. 48 Currency Design Act 50
- H.R. 3500 Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985 50
- H.R. 2443 Expedited Funds Availability Act 55
- H.R. 3498 Competitive Exchange Rate Act of 1985 56
- H.R. 3667 Competitive Tied Aid Fund Act 56
- S. Con. Res. 127 Relating to Predatory Tied Aid Credits 56
- H.R. 2373 Council on Industrial Competitiveness Act 56
- H.R. 4574 International Debt, Trade and Financial Stabilization Act 57
- H.R. 4510 Export-Import Bank Act Amendments of 1986 57
- H.R. 4529 United States Mint Authorization for Fiscal Year 1987 57
- H.R. 4800 Trade and International Economic Policy Reform Act 58
- H.R. 2591 Jan Scruggs, Robert Doubek and John Wheeler Congressional Gold Medals 64
- H.R. 4701 Financial Institutions Emergency Acquisitions Amendments of 1986 64
- H.R. 5176 Comprehensive Money Laundering Prevention Act 65
- H.R. 3810 Immigration and Nationality Act 66
- H.R. 4907 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation Recapitalization Act 67
- H.R. 4917 Depository Institution Examination Improvement Act 67
- H.R. 5236 Congressional Gold Medal Act 68
- H.R. 5613 Truth in Savings and Credit Card Applications Act 69
- H.R. 5576 Banking Stability, Housing Improvement, and Consumer Protection Act of 1986 69

Summary of oversight and legislative activities 71
- Full Committee 71
- Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance 72
- Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development 73
- Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage 78
- Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy 78
- Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations 81
- Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization 84
- Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance 91

Reports 94
Committee and Subcommittee prints 97
Hearings 95

Union Calendar No. 616

99TH CONGRESS
2d Session
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT
99-1031

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

DECEMBER 31, 1986.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ST GERMAIN, from the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

LEGISLATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs is set forth in clause 1(d) of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives as follows:

RULE X—ESTABLISHMENT AND JURISDICTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES

The Committees and Their Jurisdiction

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned to it by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4; and all bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of any standing committee as listed in this clause shall (in accordance with and subject to clause 5) be referred to such committees, as follows:

(d) Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

(1) Banks and banking, including deposit insurance and Federal monetary policy.

(2) Money and credit, including currency and the issuance of noted and redemption thereof; gold and silver, including the coinage thereof; valuation and revaluation of the dollar.

(3) Urban development.

(4) Public and private housing.

(5) Economic stabilization, defense production, renegotiation, and control of the price of commodities, rents, and services.

(6) International finance.

(7) Financial aid to commerce and industry (other than transportation).

(8) International Financial and Monetary organizations.

ENUMERATION OF SPECIFIC SUBJECTS

The committee jurisdiction as set forth in rule X is of necessity listed in general terms. An enumeration of specific subjects contained in bills referred to, or acted upon by, the Committee in the past will give a better understanding of the subject matters coming within the jurisdiction of the committee. The following enumeration is not intended to be all inclusive but merely attempts to list the subjects generally. In this respect, the National Bank Act, Federal Reserve Act, Defense Production Act, Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935, National Housing Act, several sections of the Revised Statutes and other acts, all within the jurisdiction of the committee, contain a great number of provisions which are not separately enumerated. The purpose here is not to summarize the provision of statutes emanating from the committee, nor to include the subject matter of all bills referred to the committee over the years, but only to illustrate in a more specific manner than does rule X the different subjects within the committee's jurisdiction.

The enumeration follows

Agencies and departments subject to legislative jurisdiction: Commerce, Department of.

Export-Import Bank.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Federal Home Loan Bank Board.
Federal Preparedness Agency, General Services Administration.
Federal Reserve System.
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.
Housing and Urban Development, Department of.
National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life.
National Credit Union Administration.

Treasury, Department of the

Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency.
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Bureau of the Mint.

Banks and banking

Bank holding companies.
Branches of national banks.
Chartering, regulations, conservation, and liquidation of national banks.
Examination of national banks, insured banks, and Federal Reserve member banks.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act.
Federal Reserve Act.
Foreign branches.
Insurance of bank deposits.
Interest rate ceilings.
Investments by national banks.

Mergers, consolidations, and conversions of insured banks.
National Bank Act.
Reserve requirements of Federal Reserve member banks.

Coins and Coinage

Commemorative coins.
Denominations, value, and weight of coins.
Metals used in coinage.
Proofs and mint sets and other special coins.
U.S. mints.

Consumer affairs

Credit Controls

Consumer and installment credit terms.
Real estate credit terms.

Creation of Government corporations

Export-Import Bank.
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.
Federal National Mortgage Association.
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.
National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

Currency

Counterfeiting.
Denominations, value, and designs.
Emergency powers of the President.
Issue and redemption.
Printing.
Verification and destruction.

Deposit Insurance

Economic stabilization and defense production measures

Allocations and priorities.
Business loans.
Defense Production Act.
Dispersal of defense plants.
Encouraging maximum employment.
Government requisition and condemnation of commodities and facilities.
Guarantee of bank loans.
Hoarding.
Installation of Government-owned equipment in private plants.
Intergovernmental emergency assistance.
Price controls on commodities and services.
Productivity and work life quality.
Rationing.
Redevelopment of economically distressed areas.
Rent control.
Stockpiling of raw materials.
Subsidy payments.

Usury.
Voluntary agreements regarding prices, wages, service, or credit.
Wage controls.

Federal credit unions

Chartering, regulations, examinations, and supervision.

Government lending

Defense production loans.
Export-Import Bank loans.
Food and catastrophic loans.
Loans for college housing.
Loans for community facilities.
Loans to State and local development companies.
Loans to State and local governments.

Historic preservation

Community development block grant funds for acquisition and preservation of historic properties.

FHA property improvement loans for financing preservation of historic structures.

Housing

Community development.
Federal National Mortgage Association.
FHA insurance of cooperative housing.
FHA insurance of defense housing.
FHA insurance of disaster housing.
FHA insurance of housing in urban renewal areas.
FHA insurance of military and atomic energy installation housing.
FHA insurance of repair and improvement loans.
FHA insurance of servicemen's housing.
FHA insurance of single family, and multiple unit rental projects.
FHA rent supplement program.
For the elderly (FHA insurance and direct loans).
HUD related research.
Low-rent public housing.
Model cities.
Open-space land program.
Rural housing.
Urban beautification.
Urban planning grants.

Insurance

Against property damage caused by floods.
Crime insurance.
Disaster insurance.
Of deposits in banks.
Of share accounts in savings and loan associations.
Urban riot insurance.

International finance

American Development Fund.
Asian Development Bank.
Balance of payments.
Bretton Woods Agreements Act.
Exchange Stabilization Fund.
Foreign investment in the U.S.
Foreign exchange.
Inter-American Development Bank.
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
International commodity agreements.
International Development Association.
International Finance Corporation.
International Monetary Fund.

Medals, commemorative

Issuance and striking.

Money and credit

Bank reserves.
Credit terms.
Federal credit programs.
Federal guarantees and issuance.
Federal Reserve Board; Federal Reserve Banks.
Federal Reserve rediscounts, rates.
Federal securities markets.
General price level.
Gold and gold standard.
Gold payments and ownership.
Interest rates.
Issue of, and reserve behind, Federal Reserve notes.
Monetary policy; coordination.
Operation of Federal Open Market Committee.
Support of Government bonds.
Valuation and revaluation of the dollar.

Renegotiation Act

Residential mortgage credit, insurance, and guarantee

FHA insurance programs.
Government secondary mortgage market (FNMA, FHLM Corp., and GNMA).
National bank real estate loans.

Savings and loan associations

Chartering and supervision of Federal savings and loan associations.
Federal Home Loan Bank System.
Federal supervision.
Savings and loan holding companies.

Silver

Coinage, value and use.

RULES—COMMITTEE ON BANKING, FINANCE AND URBAN AFFAIRS, NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

RULE NO. 1—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(a) The Rules of the House are the rules of the committees and subcommittees so far as applicable, except that a motion to recess from day to day, and a motion to dispense with the first reading (in full) of a bill or resolution, if printed copies are available, are nondebatable motions of high privilege in committee and subcommittees. Each subcommittee of the committee is a part of the committee, and is subject to the authority and direction of the committee and to its rules so far as applicable.

(b) The committee is authorized at any time to conduct such investigations and studies as it may consider necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its responsibilities under rule X of House Rules and (subject to the adoption of expense resolutions as required by rule XI, clause 5 of House Rules) to incur expenses (including travel expenses) in connection herewith. The ranking minority member of the full committee or the relevant subcommittee shall be notified in advance at such times as any committee funds are expended for investigations and studies involving international travel.

(c) The committee is authorized to have printed and bound testimony and other data presented at hearings held by the committee. All costs of stenographic services and transcripts in connection with any meeting or hearing of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

(d) The committee shall submit to the House, not later than January 2 of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of the committee under rules X and XI of House Rules during the Congress ending at noon on January 3 of such year.

(e) The committee's rules shall be published in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Congress convenes in each odd-numbered year.

RULE NO. 2—REGULAR AND SPECIAL MEETINGS: OPEN COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Regular meetings of the committee shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month while the Congress is in session. When the chairman believes that the committee will not be considering any bill or resolution before the full committee and that there is no other business to be transacted at a regular meeting, he will give each member of the committee, as far in advance of the day of the regular meetings as the circumstances makes practicable, a written notice to that effect and no committee meeting shall be held on that day.

(b) The chairman may call or convene, as he considers necessary, additional meetings of the committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the committee or for the conduct of other committee business. The committee shall meet for such purpose pursuant to that call of the chairman.

(c) If at least three members of the committee desire that a special meeting of the committee be called by the chairman, those members may file in the office of the committee their written request to the chairman for that special meeting. Such request shall specify the measure or matter to be considered. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the clerk of the committee shall notify the chairman of the filing of the request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of the request, the chairman does not call the requested special meeting to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file in the office of the committee their written notice that a special meeting will be held specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. The committee shall meet on that date and hour. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the clerk of the committee shall notify all members of the committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered; and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) If the chairman of the committee or subcommittee is not present at any meeting of the committee or subcommittee the ranking member of the majority party on the committee or subcommittee who is present shall preside at that meeting.

(e) The committee may not sit, without special leave, while the House in reading a measure for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

(f)(1) Each meeting for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, of the committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of the meeting on that day be closed to the public: Provided, however, that no person other than members of the committee and such congressional staff and such departmental representatives as they may authorize shall be present at any business or markup session which has been closed to the public. This paragraph does not apply to open committee hearings which are provided for by subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, or to any meeting that relates solely to internal budget or personnel matters.

(2) Each hearing conducted by the committee or each subcommittee thereof shall be open to the public except when the committee or subcommittee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by roll call vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the national security or would violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives. Notwithstanding the requirements of the preceding sentence, a majority of those present, there being in attendance the requisite number required under the Rules of the Committee to be present for the purpose of taking testimony, (A) may vote to close the hearing for the sole purpose of discussing whether testimony or evidence to be received would endanger the national security or violate subparagraph (g)(5) of Rule 7; or (B) may vote to close the hearing, as provided in subparagraph (g)(5) of Rule 7. The Committee or subcommittee may, by the same proce-

dures specified in this paragraph, vote to close one subsequent day of hearing.

(g) No person other than a Member of Congress, committee staff, or a person from a Member's staff when that Member has an amendment under consideration, may walk in or be seated at the rostrum area of the committee unless the chairman, the chairman of the subcommittee, or a majority of the committee determines otherwise.

RULE NO. 3—RECORDS AND ROLL CALLS

(a) There shall be kept in writing a record of the proceedings of the committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each such roll call vote shall be made available by the committee for inspection by the public at reasonable times in the offices of the committee. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order or other proposition and the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members present, but not voting. A record vote may be demanded by any three of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum by any one member.

(b) All committee hearings, records, data, charts and files shall be kept separate and distinct from the congressional office records of the member serving as chairman of the committee; and such records shall be the property of the House and all Members of the House shall have access thereto.

RULE NO. 4—PROXIES

(a) No vote by any member of the committee or any of its subcommittees with respect to any measure may be cast by proxy unless a proxy authorization is given in writing by the member desiring to cast a proxy, which authorization shall assert that the member is absent on official business or is absent due to personal illness and is thus unable to be present at the meeting of the committee or subcommittee and shall be limited to a specific measure or matter and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. Each proxy to be effective shall be signed by the member assigning his/her vote and shall contain the date and time of the day that the proxy is signed. No proxy shall be voted on a motion to adjourn or shall be counted to make a quorum or be voted unless a quorum is present.

(b) Proxies shall be in the following form:

Hon.———.
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR ———: I will be absent on official business/due to personal illness and thus unable to be present at the meeting of the committee or subcommittee. I hereby authorize you to vote in my place and stead in the consideration of ———— and any amendments or motions pertaining thereto. The official business that necessitates my absence is ————.

——,

Member of Congress.

Executed this the —— day of ——, 19—— at the time of —— p.m./a.m.

RULE NO. 5—POWER TO SIT AND ACT: SUBPOENA POWER

(a) For the purpose of carrying out any of its functions and duties under House Rules 10 and 11, the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized—

(1) to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, and to hold hearings; and

(2) to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents as it deems necessary. Any subpoena issued to carry out the authority of this paragraph shall be issued in accordance with the procedures specified in subparagraph (b)(1). The chairman of the committee or any member designated by the chairman may administer oaths to any witness.

(b)(1) Any subpoena issued to carry out any investigation or activity, or any series of investigation or activities described in (a) shall be issued by the committee, upon the recommendation of a subcommittee or upon the committee's initiative, and any such subpoena may only be authorized by a majority of the members of the committee voting, a majority being present. The power to authorize and issue subpoenas under this subparagraph may be delegated to the chairman of the committee pursuant to such limitations as the committee may prescribe. Authorized subpoenas shall be signed by the chairman of the committee or by any member designated by the committee.

(2) Compliance with any subpoena issued by the committee under this subparagraph may be enforced only as authorized or directed by the House.

(c) Each witness who has been subpoenaed, upon the completion of his testimony before the committee or any subcommittee, may report to the office of counsel of the committee, and there sign appropriate vouchers for travel allowances and attendance fees. If hearings are held in cities other than Washington, DC, the witness may contact the counsel of the committee, or his representative, prior to leaving the hearing room.

RULE NO. 6—QUORUMS

A majority of the members of the full committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum of the full committee or subcommittee for the reporting of a measure or recommendation; Provided, that the number of members constituting a quorum for the taking of any action other than the reporting of a measure or recommendation shall be one-third of the members of the committee or subcommittee, and any two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE NO. 7—HEARING PROCEDURES

(a) The chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chairman, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place and subject matter at least 1 week before the commencement of that hearing unless that committee determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date. In the latter event the chairman or the subcommittee chairman (whichever the case may be shall make such public announcement at the earliest possible date. The clerk of the committee shall promptly notify all members of the committee, the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record and the committee scheduling service of the House Information System as soon as possible after such public announcement is made.

(b) Each witness who is to appear before the committee or a subcommittee shall file with the clerk of the committee, at least 24 hours in advance of his appearance, 100 copies of his proposed testimony if the appearance is before a subcommittee, and 175 copies of his proposed testimony if the appearance is before the committee, and the witness may be required to limit his oral presentation to a summary of his statement. This requirement may be waived by the Chairman of the Committee or appropriate subcommittee, after consultation with the appropriate ranking minority member, when it is deemed by said Chairman to be in the best interest of the committee or subcommittee. This requirement shall not be mandatory if a witness is given less than 7 days' notice prior to a hearing.

(c) When any hearing is conducted by the committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the committee shall be entitled, upon request to the chairman by a majority of those minority members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure of matter during at least 1 day of hearing thereon.

(d) Upon announcement of a hearing, the Clerk and Staff Director shall cause to be prepared a concise summary of the subject matter (including legislative reports and other materials) under consideration which shall be made available immediately to all members of the committee. In addition, upon announcement of a hearing and subsequently as they are received, the chairman shall make available to the members of the committee any official reports from departments and agencies on such matter.

(e) All other members of the committee may have the privilege of sitting with any subcommittee during its hearings or deliberations and may participate in such hearings or deliberations after members of the subcommittee have been given an opportunity to participate, but no such member who is not a member of the subcommittee shall vote on any matter before such subcommittee.

(f) Committee members may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the chairman for that purpose, and only for a 5-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The 5-minute period for questioning a witness by any one member can be extended only with the unanimous consent of all members present. The questioning of witnesses in both the full and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the chairman, followed by the ranking minority party member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the chairman shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to disadvantage the members of the majority.

(g) The following additional rules shall apply to investigative hearings:

(1) The chairman at any investigative hearing shall announce in an opening statement the subject of the investigation.

(2) A copy of the committee rules and clause 2 of Rule 11 of the house rules shall be made available to each witness.

(3) Witnesses at investigative hearing may be accompanied by their own counsel for the purpose of advising them concerning their constitutional rights.

(4) The chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, and of professional ethics on the part of counsel, by censure and exclusion from the hearings; and the committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(5) If the committee determines that evidence or testimony at an investigative hearing may tend to defame, degrade or incriminate any person it shall—

(A) receive such evidence or testimony in executive session;

(B) afford such person an opportunity voluntarily to appear as a witness; and

(C) receive and dispose of requests from such person to subpoena additional witnesses.

(6) Except as provided in subparagraph (5), the chairman shall receive and the committee shall dispose of requests to subpoena additional witnesses.

(7) No evidence or testimony taken in executive session may be released or used in public session without the consent of the committee.

(8) In the discretion of the committee, witnesses may submit brief and pertinent sworn statements in writing for inclusion in the record. The committee is the sole judge of the pertinency of testimony and evidence adduced at its hearing.

(9) A witness may review and photostat a copy of his or her testimony given at a public session, or if given at an executive session, when authorized by the committee.

RULE NO. 8—PROCEDURES FOR REPORTING BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(a)(1) It shall be the duty of the chairman of the committee to report or cause to be reported promptly to the House any measure approved by the committee and to take or cause to be taken necessary steps to bring the matter to a vote.

(2) In any event, the report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall be filed within 7 calendar days (exclusive of days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the clerk of the committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members

of the committee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the clerk of the committee shall transmit immediately to the chairman of the committee notice of the filling of that request.

(b)(1) No measure or recommendation shall be reported from the committee unless a majority of the committee was actually present.

(2) With respect to each record vote by the committee to report any bill or resolution, the name of each member voting for and voting against the motion to report, and whether by proxy or in person, and the names of those members absent, shall be included in the committee report.

(c) The report of the committee on a measure which has been approved by the committee shall include—

(1) the oversight findings and recommendations required pursuant to clause 2(b)(1) of rule 10 of the House separately set out and clearly identified;

(2) the statement required by section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, separately set out and clearly identified, if the measure provides new budget authority or new of increased tax expenditures;

(3) the estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 403 of such act, separately set out and clearly identified, whenever the Director (if timely submitted prior to the filing of the report) has submitted such estimate and comparison to the committee; and

(4) a summary of the oversight findings and recommendations made by the Committee on Government Operations under clause 4(c)(2) of rule 10 of the House separately set out and clearly identified whenever such findings and recommendations have been submitted to the legislative committee in a timely fashion to allow an opportunity to consider such findings and recommendations during the committee's deliberations on the measure.

(d) Each report of the committee on each bill or joint resolution of a public character reported by the committee shall contain a detailed analytical statement as to whether the enactment of such bill or joint resolution into law may have an inflationary impact on prices and costs in the operation of the national economy.

(e) If, at the time of approval of any measure, matter or any report or submission to be made to the House or to the Committee on the Budget under subclauses (g), (h), and (i) of clause 4 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives by the committee, any member of the committee gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views, that member shall be entitled to not less than 3 calendar days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays) in which to file such views, in writing and signed by that member, with the clerk of the committee. All such views so filed by one or more members of the committee shall be included within, and shall be a part of, the report field by the committee with respect to that measure of matter. No report shall be filed until the chairman has consulted with the ranking minority member of the committee and the chairman of the subcommittee from which the legislation emanated or would have emanated. The report of the committee upon that measure or matter shall be printed in a single volume which—

(1) shall include all supplemental minority, or additional views which have been submitted by the time of the filing of the report, and

(2) shall bear upon its cover a recital that any such supplemental, minority, or additional views (and any material submitted under subdivision (3) and (4) of subparagraph (c) are included as part of the report. This subparagraph does not preclude—

(A) the immediate filing or printing of a committee report unless timely request for the opportunity to file supplemental, minority, or additional views has been made as provided by this subparagraph; or

(B) the filing by any such committee of any supplemental report upon any measure or matter which may be required for the correction of any technical error in a previous report made by that committee upon that measure or matter.

(f) If hearings have been held on any such measure or matter so reported, the committee shall make every reasonable effort to have such hearings printed and available for distribution to the Members of the House prior to the consideration of such measure or matter in the House. This subparagraph shall not apply to—

(1) any measure for the declaration of war, or the declaration of a national emergency, by the Congress; or

(2) any decision, determination, or action by a Government agency which would become, or continue to be, effective unless disapproved or otherwise invalidated by one or both Houses of Congress. For the purposes of the preceding sentence, a Government agency includes any department, agency, establishment, wholly owned Government corporation, or instrumentality of the Federal Government or the government of the District of Columbia.

RULE NO. 9—OVERSIGHT SUBCOMMITTEE

(a) In order to assist the House in:

(1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of the laws enacted by the Congress, or (B) conditions and circumstances which may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation, and

(2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of such modification or changes in those laws, and of such additional legislation, as may be necessary or appropriate, there shall be established in conformity with rule 15 and Oversight Subcommittee.

The Oversight Subcommittee shall review and study, on a continuing basis, the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities which have responsibility in or for the administration and execution thereof, in order to determine whether such laws and the programs thereunder are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the Congress and whether such programs should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated. In addition, the Oversight Subcommittee shall review and study any conditions or circumstances which may indicate the necessity of desirability of enacting new or additional legislation within the jurisdiction of the committee (whether or not any bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto), and shall on a continuing basis undertake future research and forecasting on matters within the jurisdiction of the committee. The Oversight Subcommittee shall in no way limit the responsibility of the subcommittees from carrying out their oversight responsibilities.

(c) The Oversight Subcommittee shall review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within the jurisdiction of the committee.

RULE NO. 10—REVIEW OF CONTINUING PROGRAMS: BUDGET ACT PROVISIONS

(a) The committee shall, in its consideration of all bills and joint resolutions of a public character within its jurisdiction, insure that appropriations for continuing programs and activities of the Federal Government and the District of Columbia government will be made annually to the maximum extent feasible and consistent with the nature, requirements, and objectives of the programs and activities, and objectives of the programs and activities involved. For the purpose of this paragraph a Government agency includes the organizational units of government listed in clause 7(c) of Rule XIII of the House Rules.

(b) The committee shall review, from time to time, each continuing program within its jurisdiction for which appropriations are not made annually in order to ascertain whether such program could be modified so that appropriations therefore would be made annually.

(c) The committee shall, on or before March 15 of each year, submit to the Committee on the Budget (1) its views and estimates with respect to all matters to be set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for the ensuing fiscal year which are within its jurisdiction or functions, and (2) an estimate of the total amounts of new budget authority, and budget outlays resulting therefrom, to be provided or authorized in all bills and resolutions within its jurisdiction which it intends to be effective during that fiscal year.

(d) As soon as practicable after a concurrent resolution on the budget for any fiscal year is agreed to, the committee (after consulting with the appropriate committee or committees of the Senate) shall subdivide any allocations made to it in the joint explanatory statement accompanying the conference report on such resolution, and promptly report such subdivisions to the House, in the manner provided by section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(e) Whenever the committee is directed in a concurrent resolution on the budget to determine and recommend changes in laws, bills, for resolutions under the reconciliation process it shall promptly make such determination and recommendations, and report a reconciliation bill or resolution (or both) to the House or submit such recommendations to the Committee on the Budget in accordance with the Congressional Budget Act of 1971.

RULE NO. 11—BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Any meeting or hearing that is open to the public may be covered in whole or in part by radio or television or still photography, subject to the requirements of Rule 11, clause 3 of the Rules of the House of Representatives. At all such meetings or proceedings, coverage by radio, television or still photography will be allowed unless specifically forbidden by a record vote of the committee or subcommittee. The chairman of the committee or of a subcommittee shall determine, in the chairman's discretion, the number of television and still cameras permitted in a hearing or meeting room. The coverage of any hearing or other proceeding of the committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the chairman of the committee, the subcommittee chairman, or other member of the committee presiding at such hearing or other proceeding and, for good cause, may be terminated by him/her.

RULE NO. 12—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE BUDGETS

(a) The chairman, in consultation with the majority members of the committee shall, for each session of the Congress, prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the full committee, and after consultation with the minority membership, the chairman shall include amounts budgeted to the minority members for staff personnel to be under the direction and supervision of the minority, travel expenses of minority members and staff, and minority office expenses. All travel expenses of minority members and staff shall be paid for out of the amounts so set aside and budget.

(b)(1) The chairman of each subcommittee, in consultation with the majority members thereof, shall prepare a budget to include funds for staff, travel, investigations, and miscellaneous expenses as may be required for the work of the subcommittee.

(2) The chairman of each subcommittee shall control the funds provided for in the subcommittee budget.

(c) The chairman shall combine the proposals of each subcommittee with the preliminary budget of the full committee into a consolidated committee budget, and shall present the same to the committee for its approval. The chairman shall then take all action necessary to bring about its approval by the Committee on House Administration and by the House.

(d) Authorization for the payment of additional or unforeseen committee and subcommittee's expenses may be procured by one or more additional expense resolutions processed in the same manner as set out herein.

(e) The chairman, the ranking minority member of the full committee, or any chairman of a subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests provided in Rule 14 within the limits of their portion of the consolidated budget as approved by the House, and the chairman may execute necessary vouchers thereof.

RULE NO. 13—COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be appointed and their renumeration determined in such manner as the minority members of the committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the committee; provided, however, that no minority staff person shall be compensated at a rate which exceeds that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart.

(b) The professional and clerical employees of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority under the above provision shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their renumeration determined by the chairman in consultation with and with the approval of the majority members of the committee within the budget aproved for such purposes by the committee.

(c) The professional and clerical staff assigned to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority members of the committee who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate.

(d) The professional and clerical staff of the committee not assigned to a subcommittee or to the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the chairman, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate such authority as he determines appropriate.

(e) It is intended that the skills and experience of all members of the committee staff be available to all members of the committee.

(f)(1) The chairman of each standing subcommittee of this committee is authorized to appoint one staff member who shall serve at the pleasure of the subcommittee chairman.

(2) The ranking minority member of each standing subcommittee on this committee is authorized to appoint one staff person who shall serve at the pleasure of the ranking minority party member.

(3) The staff members appointed pursuant to the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be compensated at a rate determined by the subcommittee chairman not to exceed (A) 75 per centum of the maximum established in paragraph (c) of clause 6 of the House Rule 11; provided, however, a staff person appointed by a ranking minority member shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that paid his or her majority party staff counterpart.

(4) Subparagraphs (1) and (2) and (3) shall apply to six subcommittees only, and no member shall appoint more than one person pursuant to the above provisions.

(5) The staff positions made available to the subcommittee chairmen and ranking minority party members pursuant to subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be made available from the staff positions provided under clause 6 of House Rule XI unless such staff positions are made available pursuant to a primary or additional expense resolution.

(6) Except as provided by the above provisions, the professional and clerical members of the subcommittee staff shall be appointed, and may be removed, and their renumeration determined by the subcommittee chairman in consultation with and with the approval of a majority of the majority members of the subcommittee, and

with the approval of a majority of the majority members of the full committee, within the budget approved for the subcommittee.

(7) The professional and clerical staff of a subcommittee shall be under the supervision and direction of the chairman of that subcommittee.

RULE NO. 14—TRAVEL OF MEMBERS AND STAFF

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolution as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of committee members and staff. Travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the full committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the chairman. Travel may be authorized by the chairman for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance at hearings conducted by the committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations which involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the committee. Before such authorization is given there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing the following:

(1) The purpose of the travel;

(2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the dates or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;

(3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made;

(4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) In the case of travel of members and staff of a subcommittee to hearings, meetings, conferences, and investigations involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of such subcommittee to be paid for out of funds allocated to such subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the subcommittee chairman, the ranking minority member of the full committee whenever minority staff is involved, and the chairman of the full committee. Such prior authorization shall be given by the chairman only upon the representation by the applicable chairman of the subcommittee in writing setting forth those items enumerated in (1), (2), (3), and (4) of paragraph (a) and in addition thereto setting forth that subcommittee funds are available to cover the expenses of the person or persons being authorized by the subcommittee chairman to undertake the travel and that there has been compliance where applicable with Rule 12 of the committee.

(c)(1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the committee or of a subcommittee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the committee or pertinent subcommittee, prior authorization must be obtained from the chairman or, in the case of a subcommittee from the subcommittee chairman and the chairman. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the chairman in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

(A) the purpose of the travel;

(B) the dates during which travel will occur;

(C) the names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;

(D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the area of committee jurisdiction involved; and

(E) the names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the chairman of the full committee, the ranking minority member of the full committee, or the chairman of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the chairman for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting).

(3) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the chairman covering the activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(d) Members and staff of the committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House and the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel.

RULE NO. 15—NUMBER AND JURISDICTION OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) There shall be eight standing subcommittees as follows: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance; Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development; Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage; Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy; Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy; Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations; Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization; and Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance. All proposed legislation and other matters related to the subcommittee listed under standing subcommittees named below shall be referred to such subcommittees respectively. In carrying out any of the jurisdiction specified in the following paragraphs, each subcommittee, to the extent it deems appropriate, may examine into the impact of any aspect of such jurisdiction on employment.

Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance extends to all agencies which directly or indirectly exercise supervisory of regulatory authority in connection with, or provide deposit or other insurance for financial or other institutions, the establishment of interest rate ceilings on deposits, and all auxiliary matters affecting or arising in connection with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund, the Federal Home Loan Bank

Board, the Federal Reserve Board and System. The National Credit Union Administration, and the Comptroller of the Currency, together with those activities and operations of any other agency or department which relate to both domestic or foreign financial institutions.

Further, jurisdiction extends to and includes, with respect to financial institutions and the department and agencies which regulate or supervise them, all activities relating to and arising in connection with the matters of chartering, branching, mergers and acquisitions, consolidations, and conversions.

Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development extends to all matters relating to housing and mortgage credit (except programs administered by the Veterans' Administration), including mortgage and loan insurance pursuant to the National Housing Act; FHA mortgage interest rates; rural housing; housing assistance programs; secondary mortgage market programs and all other activities of FNMA, GNMA, and FHLMC; private mortgage insurance; housing construction and design standards; housing-related energy conservation; housing research and demonstration programs; financial and technical assistance; for nonprofit housing sponsors; counseling and technical assistance; regulation of the housing industry (including landlord-tenant relations); real estate lending powers of financial institutions (including regulation of settlement costs); and interest charges for members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

The jurisdiction of the subcommittee further extends to matters relating to community development and community planning, training and research, including community development block grants, urban renewal; model cities; rehabilitation loans and beautification grants; neighborhood facilities grants; open space land and urban beautification grants; water and sewer facilities grants; public facilities loans; national, urban or community development banks; advance acquisition of land programs; new communities assistance programs; national urban growth policies; comprehensive planning (including land use and areawide programs); community development training and fellowships; and urban research and technologies.

Further, jurisdiction of the subcommittee extends to flood insurance and related land use controls, urban property protection and reinsurance, crime insurance, and regulation of interstate land sales.

Also, the jurisdiction of the subcommittee includes FHA property improvement loans under title I of the National Housing Act which can be used to finance the preservation of historic structures; community development block grant funds authorized under title I of the 1974 Housing Act which can be used to finance the acquisition and preservation of historic properties; and section 701 comprehensive planning grants to public bodies which can be used to finance surveys of historic sites and structures.

Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage shall include all matters relating to consumer credit, including those matters in the Consumer Credit Protection Act dealing with truth-in-lending, extortionate credit transactions, restrictions on garnishments, reports of the National Commission on Consumer Finance, and fair credit reporting. The jurisdiction shall further include collection practices, discrimination in the extension of consumer credit, creditor remedies and debtor defenses, Federal aspects of the Uniform Consumer Credit Code, and credit cards.

The jurisdiction of the subcommittee shall further extend to matters relating to the price of consumer goods, services and commodities; the rationing of consumer products; and hoarding.

Further, the subcommittee's jurisdiction extends to all matters relating to coins, coinage, currency and medals, including commemorative coins, commemorative medals, proof and mint sets and other special coins, Coinage Act of 1965, gold and silver, including coinage thereof (but not the par value of gold), gold medals, counterfeiting, and currency denominations and designs.

Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy extends to all matters relating to monetary policy and agencies which directly or indirectly affect monetary policy, including the effect of such policy and other financial actions on interest rates, allocation of credit, and the structure and functioning of domestic and foreign financial institutions.

Further, the jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy extends to all private foundations and charitable trusts.

Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy

The Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy shall have jurisdiction over all matters within the jurisdiction of the committee relating to international trade, including but not limited to the activities of the Export-Import Bank.

Further, the jurisdiction of the subcommittee shall extend to international investment policies, both as they relate to U.S. investments for trade purposes of citizens of the United States and investments made by all foreign entities in the United States.

Further, the subcommittee shall have jurisdiction over the International Monetary Fund, its permanent and temporary agencies, and all matters related thereto.

Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations

The Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations shall assist the House Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs in appraising the administration of the laws and regulations under the jurisdiction of the committee and present such recommendations as deemed necessary to the appropriate subcommittee(s) of the committee.

Further, the subcommittee shall exercise continuing oversight of the execution by the administrative agencies concerning any of the laws the subject matter of which reside within the jurisdiction of the committee and shall study all pertinent reports, documents and data pertinent to the jurisdiction of the committee and make the necessary recommendations or reports thereon to the appropriate subcommittee(s) of the committee.

Further, the subcommittee shall have full jurisdiction over the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended.

Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization shall extend to all matters relating to financial aid to all sectors and elements within the economy, all matters relating to economic stabilization, and all defense production matters as contained in the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, and all related matters thereto.

Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance

The jurisdiction of the Subcommittee On International Development Institutions and Finance extends to all matters relating to all multilateral development lending institutions, including activities of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies as related thereto; and monetary and financial developments as they relate to the activities and objectives of such institutions.

(b) The committee may provide for such additional subcommittees as determined to be appropriate; Provided, however, that such additional subcommittees are approved by a majority of the majority members on the Committee.

(c) A member serving as chairman of any subcommittee on this committee shall not also serve as the chairman of a subcommittee on any other full committee or select committee with legislative jurisdiction; Provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to a member serving as subcommittee chairman on the Budget Committee; House Administration Committee; Joint Committees; Standards of Official Conduct Committee; or House Recording Committee.

RULE NO. 16—POWERS AND DUTIES OF SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive evidence, and report to the full committee on all matters referred to it or under its jurisdiction. Subcommittee chairmen shall set dates for hearings and meetings of their respective subcommittees after consultation with the chairman and other subcommittee chairmen and with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of full committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings whenever possible.

(b) Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the committee, the chairman of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the full committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the committee. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take steps or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(c) No bill or joint resolution approved by a subcommittee shall be considered by the committee unless such measure, as approved, has been made available to all members at least 2 calendar days prior to the meeting, accompanied by a section-by-section analysis of such measure. The provisions of this paragraph may be suspended by the committee by a two-thirds vote or by the chairman, with the concurrence of the ranking minority member of the full committee.

(d) All committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report.

"This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and may not therefore necessarily reflect the views of its members."

(e) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed on the agenda of the committee as of the time they are reported and shall be considered by the full committee in the order in which they were reported unless the chairman after consultation with the ranking minority member and appropriate subcommittee chairman, otherwise directs: Provided, that no bill reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full committee unless each member has been provided with reasonable time prior to the meeting to analyze such bill, together with a comparison with present law and a section-by-section analysis of the proposed change, and a section-by-section justification.

(f) No bill or joint resolution may be considered by a subcommittee unless such measure has been made available to all members at least two calendar days prior to the meeting, accompanied by a section-by-section analysis of such measure. The provisions of this paragraph may be waived following consultation with the appropriate ranking minority member.

RULE NO. 17—REFERRAL OF LEGISLATION TO SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Each bill, resolution, investigation, or other matter which relates to a subject listed under the jurisdiction of any subcommittee named in Rule 15 referred to or initiated by the full committee shall be referred to all subcommittees of appropriate jurisdiction within 2 weeks unless, by majority vote of the majority members of the full committee, consideration is to be by the full committee.

(b) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until 3 days shall have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chairmen, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chairmen shall have given written notice to the chairman of the full committee and to the chairman of each subcommittee that he intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the committee, or at a special meeting of the committee called for that purpose at which time referral shall be made by the majority of the committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittees of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittees. A bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled therefrom at any time by a vote of the majority members of the committee for the committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) Committee reports shall be filed at such time as the committee shall determine with reasonable time allowed for members to file supplemental, individual, dissenting or other views.

(d) In carrying out this Rule with respect to any matter, the chairman may refer the matter simultaneously to two or more subcommittees, consistent with Rule 15, for concurrent consideration or for consideration in sequence (subject to appropriate time limitations in the case of any subcommittee after the first), or divide the matter into two or more parts (reflecting different subjects and jurisdictions) and refer each such part to a different subcommittee, or refer the matter to a special ad hoc committee appointed by the chairman (from the members of the subcommittees having legislative jurisdiction) for the specific purpose of considering that matter and reporting to the full committee thereon, or make such other provisions as may be considered appropriate.

RULE NO. 18—SIZES AND PARTY RATIOS ON SUBCOMMITTEES AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

(a) To the extent that the number of subcommittees and their party ratios permit, the size of all subcommittees shall be established so that the majority party members of the committee have an equal number of subcommittee assignments: Provided, however, that a member may waive his or her right to an equal number of subcommittee assignments on the committee: and provided further, that the majority party members may limit the number of subcommittee assignments of the chairman and the subcommittee chairmen and the minority party member may limit the number of subcommittee assignments of ranking minority party members in order to equalize committee workloads.

(b) Following shall be the sizes and majority/minority ratios for subcommittees:

(1) Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance: Total—30.

Majority—18. Minority—12.

(2) Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development: Total—39.

Majority—23. Minority—16.

(3) Subcommittee on Consumer Affairs and Coinage: Total—12.

Majority—7. Minority—5.

(4) Subcommittee on Domestic Monetary Policy: Total—14.

Majority—8. Minority—6.

(5) Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy: Total—19.

Majority—11. Minority—8.

(6) Subcommittee on General Oversight and Investigations: Total—16.

Majority—10. Minority—6.

(7) Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization: Total—23.

Majority—14. Minority—9.

(8) Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance: Total—12.

Majority—7. Minority—5.

(c) The full committee chairman, or a member designated by a majority of the majority members of the committee, shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members (1) selected by the majority party members of the committee in a manner determined by them, and (2) selected by the minority party members of the committee in a manner determined by them.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

Bill number	Title	House report	Final action	Date enacted
H.R. 47	To provide for the minting of coins in commemoration of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty.		Public Law 99-61	July 9, 1985.
H.R. 2148	To authorize appropriations for the United States Mint for the fiscal year 1986 and 1987.		Passed House	Referred to Senate Banking.
H.R. 1787	To amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945	99-89	See Public Law 99-472.	
H. Con. Res. 76	Expressing the sense of the Congress that the Export-Import Bank of the United States of America should continue to provide preliminary and advanced commitment for loans which may require approval on or after October 1, 1985, in keeping with the Bank's mandate, unless and until the Congress of the United States changes that policy or directs the Bank to alter its programs.	99-91		
H.R. 2253	To provide for increased participation by the United States in the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the African Development Fund.	99-122	See Public Law 99-190, title I.	
H.R. 1460	To express the opposition of the United States to the system of apartheid in South Africa, and for other purposes.		See Public Law 99-440.	
H.R. 2707	To authorize certain interstate acquisitions of depository institutions.	99-174		
H.R. 20	To amend the definition of a bank for purposes of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956.	99-175		
H.R. 48	To affirm the authority of the Congress to approve the design of currency.		Passed House	Referred to Senate Banking.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Bill number	Title	House report	Final action	Date enacted
H.J. Res. 251	To provide that a special gold medal honoring George Gershwin be presented to his sister, Frances Gershwin Godowsky, and a special gold medal honoring Ira Gershwin be presented to his widow, Lenore Gershwin, and to provide for production of bronze duplicates of such medals for sale to the public.		Public Law 99-86	Aug. 9, 1985.
H.R. 1	To amend and extend certain laws relating to housing, and for other purposes.	99-230, Pt. I, II.	See H.R. 5576, title IV.	
H.J. Res. 393	To provide for the temporary extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-120	Oct. 8, 1985.
H.J. Res. 449	To provide for the temporary extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-156	Nov. 15, 1985.
H.R. 2443	To limit the number of days a depository institution may restrict the availability of funds which are deposited in any account.	99-404	See H.R. 5576, title III.	
H.R. 237	To amend the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to provide that any attorney who collects debts on behalf of a client shall be subject to the provisions of such Act.	99-405	Public Law 99-361	July 9, 1986.
S. 1639	To authorize the minting of gold bullion coins		Public Law 99-185	Dec. 17, 1985.
H.J. Res. 495	To provide for the temporary extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-219	Dec. 26, 1985.
H.R. 3498	To stabilize international currency markets in support of fair global competition.	99-456	See H.R. 4800, title IV.	
H.R. 3667	To eliminate unfair and predacious export financing practices.	99-457, Pt. I	See H.R. 4800, title, IV.	
H.J. Res. 465	Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1986, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-190	Dec. 12, 1985.
H.J. Res. 563	To provide for the temporary extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-267	Mar. 27, 1986.
S. Con. Res. 127	Relating to predatory tied aid credit		Passed House	
H.R. 4551	To extend for 3 months the emergency acquisitions and net worth guarantee provisions of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.		Public Law 99-278	April 24, 1986.
H.R. 4602	To authorize the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association to enter into additional commitments to insure loans and guarantee mortgage-backed securities during fiscal year 1986, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-289	May 2, 1986.
S. 1952 (H.R. 2578).	To provide for the striking of medals to commemorate the Young Astronauts Program.		Public Law 99-295	May 12, 1986.
H.R. 1207	To award a special gold medal to Harry Chapin		Public Law 99-311	May 20, 1986.
H.R. 4574	To alleviate the international debt crisis, expand world trade, and promote stability in the international financial system.	99-577	See H.R. 4800, title IV.	
H.R. 4510	To amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, and for other purposes.	99-578	See Public Law 99-472.	
H.R. 2373	To improve the industrial competitiveness of the United States.	99-579	See H.R. 4800, title IV.	
S. 2308 (H.R. 4186).	To authorize the President of the United States to award congressional gold medals to Anatoly and Avital Shcharansky in recognition of their dedication to human rights, and to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bronze duplicates of those medals.		Public Law 99-298	May 13, 1986.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—*Continued*

Bill number	Title	House report	Final action	Date enacted
H.R. 4529	To authorize appropriations for the United States Mint for fiscal years 1987 and 1988.		Passed House	Referred to Senate Banking.
H.R. 2591 (S. 865).	To award special congressional gold medals to Jan Scruggs, Robert Doubek, and Jack Wheeler.			
H.J. Res. 652	To provide for the temporary extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-345	June 24, 1986.
H.R. 5176	To amend the title 31, United States Code, to establish new requirements and procedures in order to prevent money laundering, and for other purposes.	99-746	See Public Law 99-570, title V	
H.R. 5371	To extend until September 15, 1986, the emergency acquisition and net worth guarantee provisions of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.		Public Law 99-400	Aug. 27, 1986.
H.R. 4917	To improve the quality of examinations of depository institutions, and for other purposes.	99-809, Pt. I	Passed House	Referred to Senate Banking.
S. 2462 (H.R. 3041).	To provide for the awarding of a special gold medal to Aaron Copland.		Public Law 99-418	Sept. 23, 1986.
H.R. 5236	To establish the Congressional Gold Medal		Passed House	Referred to Senate Banking.
H.R. 5484	To strengthen Federal efforts to encourage foreign cooperation in eradicating illicit drug crops and in halting international drug traffic, to improve enforcement of Federal drug laws and enhance interdiction of illicit drug shipments, to provide strong Federal leadership in establishing effective drug abuse prevention and education programs, to expand Federal support for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation efforts, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-570	Oct. 27, 1986.
H.R. 5521	To extend until October 13, 1986, the emergency acquisition and net worth guarantee provisions of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.		Public Law 99-451	Oct. 8, 1986.
H.R. 5548	To amend the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945		Public Law 99-472	Oct. 15, 1986.
H.R. 5480	To extend the expiration date of the Defense Production Act of 1950, and to authorize appropriations for purposes of such Act.		Public Law 99-441	Oct. 3, 1986.
H.R. 5564	To amend the National Housing Act to provide for the eligibility of certain property for single family mortgage insurance.		Public Law 99-601	Nov. 5, 1986.
H.R. 5554	To transfer the Community Development Credit Union Revolving Loan Fund to the National Credit Union Administration and to authorize the National Credit Union Administration Board to administer the Fund.		Public Law 99-609	Nov. 6, 1986.
S.J. Res. 353	To provide for the extension of certain programs relating to housing and community development, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-430	Sept. 30, 1986.
H.R. 3415	To authorize the minting of coins and the striking of medals in commemoration of the bicentennial of the United States Constitution.		Public Law 99-582	Oct. 29, 1986.
H.R. 5613	To provide for the uniform disclosure of the rates of interest which are payable on savings accounts, to provide for detailed and uniform disclosures of information on interest rates and other fees in applications and solicitations for credit cards, and for other purposes.		Passed House	Referred to Senate Banking.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED—Continued

Bill number	Title	House report	Final action	Date enacted
H.R. 5576	To provide for the stability of the domestic banking and thrift systems to improve housing, to protect the American consumer of financial services, and for other purposes.		Passed House	Referred to Senate Banking.
H.R. 3500	To provide for reconciliation pursuant to section 2 of the first Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 1986.		See H.R. 3128	
H.R. 3128	To make changes in spending and revenue provisions for purposes of deficit reduction and program improvement, consistent with the budget process.		Public Law 99-272	April 7, 1986.
H.R. 4800	To enhance the competitiveness of American industry, and for other purposes.		Passed House	Referred to Senate Finance.
H.R. 4868	To prohibit loans to, other investments in, and certain other activities with respect to, South Africa, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-440	Oct. 2, 1986.
H.R. 5300	To provide for the reconciliation pursuant to section 2 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1987.		Public Law 99-509	Oct. 21, 1986.
S. 1200 (H.R. 3810).	To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to revise and reform the immigration laws, and for other purposes.		Public Law 99-603	Nov. 6, 1986.

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION, BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE, BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

STATUTE OF LIBERTY-ELLIS ISLAND COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Public Law 99-61—H.R. 47

Mar. 5, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.

June 21, 1985—Passed Senate, as amended, by voice vote.

June 24, 1985—House agreed to Senate amendment, by voice vote.

July 9, 1985—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-61.

Summary

Title I authorizes the minting of one half million five dollar gold coins, ten million silver dollars, and twenty five million copper nickel half dollar coins. The coins are to commemorate the centennial of the Statue of Liberty in 1986. Surcharges on the sale of the coins will be used to help restore and renovate the Statue of Liberty and the immigration facilities on Ellis Island. The Secretary of the Treasury must take all necessary actions to ensure that there will be no net cost to the Federal Government.

Title II authorizes the minting of a one dollar coin containing one ounce of silver. The coin will be sold to the public at a price equal to the market value of silver plus the cost of minting and distributing the coin. The silver shall come from the National Defense Stockpile and shall go on sale September 1, 1986.

GEORGE AND IRA GERSHWIN CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Public Law 99-86—H.J. Res. 251

July 15, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.
Aug. 1, 1985—Passed Senate, by voice vote.
Aug. 9, 1985—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-86.

Summary

Section 1 requires that the President present, on behalf of Congress, special Congressional gold medals to Frances Gershwin Godowsky, the sister of George Gershwin, and Leonore Gershwin, the widow of Ira Gershwin, in recognition of the two men's outstanding and invaluable contributions to American music, theater and culture. An appropriation not to exceed $18,500 is authorized to design and strike the gold medals. Duplicates of the gold medals may be minted in bronze and sold at a price designed to recover the costs of manufacturing the original gold medals.

Section 2 provides that the medals are to be national medals.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS RELATING TO HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Public Law 99-120—H.J. Res. 393

Sept. 20, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.

Oct. 2, 1985—Passed Senate, with amendment, by unanimous consent.

Oct. 3, 1985—House agreed to Senate amendment by unanimous consent.

Oct. 8, 1985—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-120.

Summary

H.J. Res. 393 extended until November 15, 1985, the following authorizations: The Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs; section 312 rehabilitation loan authority, the rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration; flood and crime insurance programs; extension of eligibility as entitlement communities for certain metropolitan cities and counties whose populations have dropped below the statutory threshold, extended the cap on the section 203 interest rate, and extended the provisions of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

H.J. Res. 393 also extends until April 15, 1986, certain authorities provided in the Garn/St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982, regarding net worth certificates.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS RELATING TO HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Public Law 99-156—H.J. Res. 449

Nov. 14, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.
Nov. 14, 1985—Passed Senate, by voice vote.
Nov. 15, 1985—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-156.

Summary

H.J. Res. 449 extended until December 15, 1985, the following authorizations: The Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs; section 312 rehabilitation loan authority, the rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration; flood and crime insurance programs, extension of eligibility as entitlement communities for certain metropolitan cities and counties whose populations have dropped below the statutory threshold, extended the cap on the section 202 interest rate, and extended the provisions of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

MINTING OF GOLD BULLION COINS

Public Law 99-185—S. 1639

Nov. 14, 1985—Passed Senate, as amended, by voice vote.

Dec. 2, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.

Dec. 17, 1985—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-185.

Summary

Section 1 states that the legislation will be cited as the Gold Bullion Coin Act of 1985.

Section 2 states that the Secretary of the Treasury shall mint one, one-half, one-quarter, and one-tenth ounce gold coins with face values of $50, $25, $10, and $5, respectively. The coins will be legal tender for their face values and will be minted in quantities sufficient to meet public demand. The design of such coins shall be determined by the Secretary except for the $50 coin. The coins will be sold to the public at the market price of gold plus a charge for minting, marketing and distributing the coins. The gold for the coins will be purchased from newly minted domestic gold, if available at the world price for gold. The Secretary must take all actions necessary to assure that there is no net cost to the Government. Profits from the sales will be used solely to reduce the national debt.

Section 3 provides that the coins will be issued beginning October 1, 1986.

FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTISES ACT AMENDMENTS

Public Law 99-361—H.R. 237

Nov. 20, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

Nov. 26, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-405.

Dec. 2, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.

June 26, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.

July 9, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-361.

Summary

The legislation repeals the exemption under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act for attorneys who regularly collect third party debts.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS 1986

Public Law 99-190—H.J. Res. 465

Title I—Providing for United States participation in the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa, a Selective Capital Increase in the World Bank, and increased United States participation in the African Development Fund and International Finance Corporation

Dec. 19, 1985—Passed House by roll call vote of 261 ayes to 137 nays with 1 voting present.

Dec. 19, 1985—Passed Senate, by voice vote.

Dec. 19, 1985—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-190.

Summary

The continuing resolution authorized initial United States participation in the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa and United States participation in a Selective Capital Increase for the World Bank, a replenishment of resources for the African Development Fund, and a capital increase for the International Finance Corporation.

The resolution authorized United States participation in the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa in the amount of $225 million payable over 3 years, fiscal year 1986-88. The law enables the United States to participate in the Facility, which is being administered by the International Development Association, by providing for a direct contribution to its resources. The Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa is a new but temporary institution which will provide quick disbursing payment to African governments in support of necessary economic policy reforms. Participation by the United States in the Facility was initiated by the Congress and was not supported or negotiated by the administration.

The resolution also authorizes the United States to participate in a Selective Capital Increase for the World Bank. The United States total subscription to this capital increase is in the amount of $1,502,267,655. Of this amount $131 millon is in the form of paid-in capital, to be paid over 2 years, fiscal year 1986-87, with the remainder committed in the form of callable capital. United States participation in a capital increase for the International Finance Corporation was also authorized in the amount of $175 million to be paid over a 5 year period, fiscal year 1986-90. Finally, the bill authorized a United States contribution to the replenishment of resources of the African Development Fund in the amount of $225 million payable over 3 years, fiscal year 1986-88.

THE DEFICIT REDUCTION AMENDMENTS

Public Law 99-272—H.R. 3128

Dec. 5, 1985—House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment and requested a conference. From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, appointed as conferees, solely for the consideration of title III of the Senate amendment and title II of division A of the House amendment to the Senate amendment were Representatives St Germain, Gonzalez, Mitchell, Lundine, Oakar, Vento, Frank, Wylie, McKinney, Roukema and Bartlett. Appointed as conferees, solely for the consideration of subtitle A of title IV of division A of House amendment to the Senate amendment were Representatives St Germain, LaFalce, Lundine, Wylie and Shumway.

Dec. 6, 1985—Senate agreed to a conference. Appointed as conferees were Senators Garn, Heinz, Hecht, Proxmire and Riegle.

Dec. 19, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. No 99-453.

Dec. 19, 1985—Report rejected in House. House receded from its amendment and concurred in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

Dec. 19, 1985—Senate agreed to House amendment to Senate amendment with an amendment.

Dec. 19, 1985—House disagreed to Senate amendment to House amendment.

Dec. 20, 1985—Senate insisted on its amendment and agreed to the report.

Mar. 6, 1986—House receded from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concurred with amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment.

Mar. 14, 1986—Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment with an amendment, by voice vote.

Mar. 18, 1986—House disagreed to Senate amendments to House amendments to Senate amendments by yea-nay vote: 331-76 (Record Vote No. 57).

Mar. 18, 1986—Senate insisted on its amendments to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment, by voice vote.

Mar. 20, 1986—House receded and concurred in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment by yea-nay vote: 230-154 (Record Vote No. 66).

Apr. 7, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-272.

Summary

Title III of H.R. 3128, the Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1985, contains the Housing and Community Development Reconciliation Amendments of 1985. These amendments make the following changes in the housing and community development programs. Section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 is amended to provide that on July 1, 1986, notes and other obligations guaranteed under section 108 may not be purchased by the Federal Financing Bank and that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall make provisions by such date for private sector financing of section 108 loans; that operating subsidies for public housing under section 9(c) of the 1937 Act not to exceed $1,279,000,000 be available on or after October 1, 1985; that public housing loans and notes under section 4 of the 1937 Act shall be forgiven and that contract and budget authority that becomes available as a result of such forgiveness shall be rescinded; that rural housing program authorizations pursuant to section 513 of the Housing Act of 1949 for fiscal year 1986 not exceed $2,146,600,000 of which $1,209,600,000 shall be for section

502, $17 million for section 504, $19 million for section 514, $900 million for section 515 and $1 million for section 524; that rural housing insured or guaranteed loans made and sold by the Secretary of Agriculture (or by a private lender pursuant to this section) shall be sold to the public and may not be sold to the Federal Financing Bank, except for necessary transactions between the Secretary and Federal Financing Bank to manage the loan portfolio, and that such rural housing loans sold to the public may contain agreements for the Secretary to pay the difference between the rate of interest paid by the borrower and the market rate of interest, that such loans contain borrower protections as specified, that the Rural Housing Insurance Fund provisions be conformed to accommodate public loan sales, and that within 90 days after enactment of these amendments regulations facilitating the marketing of such loans at competitive prices in the secondary mortgage market be issued; that extend for pre-year: the Federal Housing Administration Mortgage Insurance Programs, the Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program, certain rural housing authorities (including the classification of a rural area), Flood and Crime Insurance Programs, the Metropolitan City and Urban County classifications of the Community Development Block Grant Program, the existing interest rate limitation for the Section 202 Elderly and Handicapped Loan Program and the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act of 1975.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS RELATING TO HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Public Law 99-219—H.J. Res. 495

Dec. 19, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.
Dec. 20, 1985—Passed Senate, by voice vote.
Dec. 26, 1985—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-219.

Summary

H.J. Res. 495 extended until March 17, 1986, the following authorizations: The Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs; section 312 rehabilitation loan authority, the rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration; flood and crime insurance programs, extension of eligibility as entitlement communities for certain metropolitan cities and counties whose populations have dropped below the statutory threshold, extended the cap on the section 202 interest rate, and extended the provisions of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS RELATING TO HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Public Law 99-267—H.J. Res. 563

Mar. 12, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.
Mar. 19, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.
Mar. 27, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-267.

Summary

H.J. Res. 563 extended until April 30, 1986, the following authorizations: The Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs; section 312 rehabilitation loan authority, the rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration; flood and crime insurance programs, extension of eligibility as entitlement communities for certain metropolitan cities and counties whose populations have dropped below the statutory threshold, extended the cap on the section 202 interest rate, and extended the provisions of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF TITLES I AND II OF THE GARN-ST GERMAIN DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACT OF 1982

Public Law 99-278—H.R. 4551

Apr. 14, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.
Apr. 16, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.
Apr. 24, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-278.

Summary

To extend until July 15, 1986, the emergency acquisition and net worth guarantee provisions of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.

YOUNG ASTRONAUT PROGRAM MEDAL ACT

Public Law 99-295—S. 1952

Mar. 27, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.
Apr. 28, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.
May 12, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-295.

Summary

Section 1 states that the legislation will be cited as the Young Astronaut Program Medal Act.

Section 2 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and deliver not more than 750,000 medals to the Young Astronaut Council. The Medals are to commemorate the Young Astronaut Program and its educational objectives. The medals will be sold by the Young Astronaut Council in quantities not less than 2000, and no medals may be struck after December 31, 1987.

Section 3 states that the medals are to be sold to the Young Astronaut Council at a cost plus 10 percent surcharge to cover the cost of manufacturing, and satisfactory security measures for payment of costs.

Section 4 authorizes that the medals shall be struck in gold, silver and bronze in such sizes as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 5 provides that the medals are to be national medals.

Section 6 states that the Comptroller General of the United States shall have the right to examine all books and records of the Young Astronaut Council related to the sale of the medals.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION AND THE GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION TO ENTER INTO ADDITIONAL COMMITMENTS TO INSURE LOANS AND GUARANTEE MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1986, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Public Law 99-289—H.R. 4602

Apr. 21, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

Apr. 29, 1986—Passed Senate, as amended, by unanimous consent.

Apr. 30, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-289.

Summary

H.R. 4602 extended until June 6, 1986, the following authorizations: The Federal Housing Administration's mortgage insurance programs; section 312 rehabilitation loan authority; the rural housing programs administered by the Farmer's Home Administration; flood and crime insurance programs; extension of temporary eligibility as entitlement communities for certain metropolitan cities and counties whose populations have dropped below the statutory threshold; extended the cap on the section 202 interest rate; and extended the provision of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

H.R. 4602 also extended the authorization for the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association to enter into additional commitments to insure loans and guarantee mortgage-backed securities.

H.R. 4602 also requires the Department of Housing and Urban Development to establish a tracking system and notify Congress when it appears that commitments for either program are being utilized at such a rate as to pose the possibility of running out of commitment authority before the end of the fiscal year.

HARRY CHAPIN CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Public Law 99-311—H.R. 1207

May 5, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

May 8, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.

May 20, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law 99-311

Summary

Section 1 requires that the President present, on behalf of Congress, a special Congressional gold medal to the family of Harry Chapin for his efforts to address issues of hunger around the world. An appropriation not to exceed $20,000 is authorized to design and strike the medal.

Section 2 states that duplicates of the gold medal may be minted in bronze and sold at a price designed to recover the costs of manufacturing the original gold medal.

Section 3 provides that the medals are to be national medals.

NATAN (ANATOLY) AND AVITAL SHCHARANSKY GOLD MEDAL

Public Law 99-298—S. 2308

May 8, 1986—Passed Senate, as amended, by voice vote.
May 12, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.
May 13, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-298.

Summary

Section 1 states that Congress has found that Natan (Anatoly) and Avital Shcharansky have displayed immense courage and commitment to the preservation of individual human rights. Mr. Shcharansky was incarcerated for almost 9 years on false charges of espionage and treason, yet continued to display raw courage and the noblest of commitment to his rights as an individual. Mrs. Shcharansky waged an indefatigable campaign raising the consciouness of the world about the deprivation of her husband's rights and eventually gained his release from prison. Anatoly Shcharansky became a symbol of freedom cherished by the American people.

Section 2 requires the President to present, on behalf of the Congress, special Congressional gold medals to Natan (Anatoly) and Avital Shcharansky in recognition of their supreme dedication and total commitment to the cause of individual human rights and freedoms. An appropriation not to exceed $30,000 is authorized to design and strike the gold medals.

Section 3 states that bronze duplicates of the gold medals may be minted and sold at a price designed to recover the costs of manufacturing the original gold medals.

Section 4 provides that the medals are to be national medals.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS RELATING TO HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Public Law 99-345—H.J. Res. 652

June 12, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

June 18, 1986—Passed Senate, as amended, by voice vote.

June 19, 1986—House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment, by unanimous consent.

June 23, 1986—Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment, with an amendment.

June 24, 1986—House agreed to Senate amendment to House amendment to Senate amendment, by unanimous consent.

June 24, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-345.

Summary

H.J. Res. 652 extended until September 30, 1986, the following authorizations: The Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs; section 312 rehabilitation loan authority, the rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration; flood and crime insurance programs, extension of eligibility as entitlement communities for certain metropolitan cities and counties whose populations have dropped below the statutory threshold, extended the cap on the section 202 interest rate, and extended the provisions of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

H.J. Res. 652 also extended the authorization for the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association to enter into additional commitments to insure loans and guarantee mortgage-backed securities.

ANTI-APARTHEID ACT OF 1986

Public Law 99-440—H.R. 4868

June 18, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by voice vote.

Aug. 15, 1986—Passed Senate in lieu of S. 2701, with an amendment, by roll call vote of 84 ayes to 14 nays.

Aug. 15, 1986—Senate insisted on its amendments and requested a conference.

Sept. 12, 1986—House agreed to Senate amendments by roll call vote of 308 ayes to 77 nays.

Sept. 26, 1986—Vetoed by the President.

Sept. 29, 1986—Passed House over Presidential veto, by roll call vote of 313 ayes to 83 nays.

Oct. 2, 1986—Passed Senate over Presidential veto, by roll call vote of 78 ayes to 21 nays.

Oct. 2, 1986—Became Public Law without approval. Public Law No. 99-440

Summary

H.R. 4868 contains various provisions which prohibit loans, other investments in, and certain other activities, with respect to South Africa and expresses the opposition of the United States to the system of apartheid in South Africa.

The Banking Committee waived consideration of H.R. 4868 on June 10, 1986 (similar to H.R. 1460, the Anti-Apartheid Act of 1985), and subsequent action was initiated by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF TITLES I AND II OF THE GARN-ST GERMAIN DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACT OF 1982

Public Law 99-400—H.R. 5371

Aug. 13, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

Aug. 15, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.

Aug. 27, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-400.

Summary

To extend until September 15, 1986, the emergency acquisition and net worth guarantee provisions of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.

AARON COPLAND CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

Public Law 99-418—S. 2462

Aug. 15, 1986—Passed Senate, with amendment, by voice vote.

Sept. 9, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

Summary

Section 1 finds Aaron Copland deserving of a Congressional gold medal because of his contributions to American music as a composer, pianist, lecturer, author, and organizer of various musical societies.

Section 2 authorizes the President to present, on behalf of Congress, a special Congressional gold medal to Aaron Copland for his outstanding contributions to American music.

Section 3 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bronze duplicates to cover the manufacturing costs.

Section 4 authorizes to be appropriated funds not to exceed $20,000 for striking the medal.

Section 5 provides that the medals are to be national medals.

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF TITLES I AND II OF THE GARN-ST GERMAIN DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACT OF 1982

Public Law 99-452—H.R. 5521

Sept. 16, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

Sept. 27, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.

Oct. 8, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-452.

Summary

To extend until October 13, 1986, the emergency acquisition and net worth guarantee provisions of the Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of 1982.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT AMENDMENTS

Public Law 99-472—H.R. 5548

Sept. 22, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

Sept. 26, 1986—Passed Senate, after agreeing to an amendment, by voice vote.

Sept. 30, 1986—House requested a conference.

Sept. 30, 1986—Senate insisted on its amendment, and agreed to a conference.

Oct. 2, 1986—Conference report filed in House. H. Rept. No. 99-956.

Oct. 2, 1986—House agreed to conference report.

Oct. 7, 1986—Senate agreed to the conference report.

Oct. 15, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-472.

Summary

H.R. 5548 reauthorizes the Export-Import Bank for 6 years, until September 30, 1992. It incorporates many of the provisions of H.R. 4510. The principal features of H.R. 5548 are: a 6 year reauthorization; a prohibition on Eximbank loan to Marxist-Leninist countries without a Presidential waiver; a prohibition on Eximbank loans to Angola unless the President certifies no Cuban forces remain in Angola; a requirement that the Bank authorize the unrestricted transfer of its medium- and long-term guarantees; a prohibition on Bank financing for commodities that compete with and injure United States producers, unless the Bank determines that benefits outweigh the injury; a requirement that the Treasury authorize Eximbank financing for domestic sales in competition with foreign subsidized credit supporting exports to the United States unless the Secretary determines that the foreign subsidy will not be a significant factor in the sale; authorization for the appropriation of $300 million to a tied aid credit "war chest" (similar to H.R. 3667); and authorization for the Bank to make interest subsidy payments to private lenders in support of private export loans if those payments are made from appropriated funds, if any associated Bank guarantees are scored off-budget, and if the Bank has a direct loan budget of at least $700 million.

EXTENSION OF THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950

Public Law 99-441—H.R. 5480

Sept. 23, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by voice vote.

Sept. 25, 1986—Passed Senate, with amendment, by voice vote.

Sept. 29, 1986—House agreed to Senate amendment, by voice vote.

Oct. 3, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-441.

Summary

Extends for 3 years, to September 30, 1989, authorities of 3 titles of the Defense Production Act of 1950 designed to promote the national defense through: priority performance of contracts and allocation of supplies and materials (Title I), expansion of capacity and supply (Title III), and general provisions (Title VII).

TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS RELATING TO HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Public Law 99-430—S.J. Res. 353

Sept. 27, 1986—Passed Senate, as amended, by voice vote.

Sept. 30, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

Sept. 30, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-430.

Summary

S.J. Res. 353 extended until September 30, 1987, the following authorizations: The Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance programs; section 312 rehabilitation loan authority, the rural housing programs administered by the Farmers Home Administration, flood and crime insurance programs, extension of eligibility as entitlement communities for certain metropolitan cities and counties whose populations have dropped below the statutory threshold, extended the cap on the section 202 interest rate, and extended the provisions of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act.

OMNIBUS DRUG ENFORCEMENT, EDUCATION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1986

Public Law 99-570—H.R. 5484

Sept. 11, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 392 ayes to 16 nays.

Oct. 17, 1986—Senate agreed to House amendment to Senate amendment to House amendment to Senate amendment, by voice vote.

Oct. 28, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-570.

Summary

Subtitle H (the Money Laundering Control Act of 1986) of H.R. 5484, as amended, incorporates certain provisions of H.R. 5176, as reported by the Banking Committee, and H.R. 5217, as reported by the Judiciary Committee.

The subtitle creates a new Federal crime of money laundering under Title 18 of the United States Criminal Code and establishes criminal penalties for such violations, not to exceed $500,000 or twice the value of the property involved (whichever is greater), or imprisonment for not more than 20 years or both. (See H.R. 5217, as reported by the House Judiciary Committee.)

Subtitle H creates the offense of structuring a transaction to evade the reporting requirements of financial institutions under the Bank Secrecy Act of Title 31 of the United States Code. A civil money penalty not to exceed the amount of the transaction is provided, and with certain exceptions, currency or any interest in property traceable to such structured transactions may be seized and forfeited under Title 18. Imprisonment for criminal violation of the Bank Secrecy Act is increased from $10,000 to $25,000 or the amount of the transaction (not to exceed $100,000), whichever is greater.

Customs officials are authorized to stop and search at the border and without a search warrant any vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other conveyance, and any person, for purposes of ensuring that monetary instruments leaving or entering the country are properly reported.

The Secretary of the Treasury is given administrative summons authority for civil Bank Secrecy Act investigations, and each appropriate Federal banking agency is directed to prescribe regulations requiring insured financial institutions to establish and maintain Bank Secrecy Act administrative procedures.

Further Subtitle H authorizes the banking agencies to extend the period of time for agency review under the Change in Bank Control Act and Change in Savings and Loan Control Act, to determine, among other things, whether the acquiring party has complied with the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act; requires the banking agencies to conduct thorough investigations of persons proposing to acquire control of financial institutions; and authorizes the agencies to seek injunctive or other equitable relief and grants them limited independent litigating authority.

Those seeking an exemption from the reporting requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act are required to sign a written statement stating the reasons for such exemption, and the Postal Service is included as a United States agency under the definition of financial institutions for the purposes of enforcing the Bank Secrecy Act.

Finally, Subtitle H requires the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Federal Reserve Board, to initiate discussions with their counterparts in foreign countries for purposes of establishing an information exchange system to eliminate the international flow of money derived from illicit drug operations and other criminal activities. In addition, the Secretary, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Federal Reserve, is required to conduct a study of money laundering through foreign branches of domestic financial institutions. Reports on each activity are to be filed with the House and Senate Banking Committees as to the former, and with the House and Senate Banking and Judiciary Committees as to the latter.

The Right to Financial Privacy Act is amended to clarify the type information financial institutions may voluntarily give to law enforcement authorities regarding suspected illegal activity of its customers. A good-faith exemption from civil liability for such information is provided to the institution, and a Federal preemption over State financial privacy laws is granted.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CREDIT UNION REVOLVING LOAN FUND TRANSFER ACT

Public Law 99-609—H.R. 5554

Sept. 29, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

Oct. 18, 1986—Passed Senate, without amendment, by voice vote.

Nov. 6, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-609.

Summary

H.R. 5554 transfers the Community Development Credit Union Fund and related administering authority, presently under the auspices of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), to the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA).

COMMEMORATIVE COINS AND MEDALS FOR BICENTENNIAL OF THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

Public Law 99-582—H.R. 3415

Sept. 30, 1986—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

Oct. 1, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by voice vote.

Oct. 16, 1986—Passed Senate, as amended, by voice vote.

Oct. 16, 1986—House agreed to Senate amendment, by voice vote.

Oct. 29, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-582.

Summary

The legislation authorizes the minting of 1 million five dollar gold coins, and 10 million silver dollars. The coins are to commemorate the bicentennial of the United States Constitution in 1987. Surcharges on the sale of the coins will be used solely to reduce the national debt. The Secretary of the Treasury must take all necessary actions to ensure that there will be no net cost to the Federal Government. The silver for the coins shall come from the National Defense Stockpile, the Secretary shall obtain the gold for the coins under existing authority. The Secretary is authorized to mint the coins between January 1, 1987 and June 30, 1988.

TO AMEND THE NATIONAL HOUSING ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN PROPERTY FOR SINGLE FAMILY MORTGAGE INSURANCE

Public Law 99-601—H.R. 5564

Sept. 23, 1986—Request made for placement on the next Suspension Calendar.

Sept. 29, 1986—Passed House, by roll call vote of 277 ayes to 112 nays (Record Vote No. 423).

Oct. 18, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.

Oct. 28, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-601.

Summary

H.R. 5564 provides for the eligibility of certain property for single-family mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act for any mortgage to be secured by property located within the Alleghany Reservation of the Seneca Nation of New York Indians.

OMNIBUS BUDGET RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1986

Public Law 99-509—H.R. 5300

July 31, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-727 (Committee on the Budget).

Sept. 24, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 309 ayes to 106 nays (Record Vote No. 408).

Sept. 25, 1986—Passed Senate, with an amendment, by voice vote.

Sept. 25, 1986—Senate struck all after the enacting clause and substituted the language of S. 2706 amended.

Sept. 25, 1986—House disagreed to Senate amendments by unanimous consent.

Sept. 25, 1986—Senate insisted on its amendments, requested a conference, appointing as conferees from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Senators Garn, Heinz, Armstrong, Hecht, Proxmire, Cranston and Riegle.

Sept. 25, 1986—House agreed to a conference and the Speaker appointed as conferees from the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, solely for the consideration of title III of the House bill, and title II of the Senate amendment: Representatives St Germain, Gonzalez, Annunzio, Neal, Oakar, Wylie, McKinney and Leach of Iowa.

Sept. 29, 1986—Subconference meeting held.

Sept. 30, 1986—Subconference meeting held.

Oct. 1, 1986—Conferees met, but did not complete action thereon.

Oct. 6, 1986—Conferees continued to resolve the differences between the House and Senate passed versions of H.R. 5300.

Oct. 17, 1986—Conference report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-1012.

Oct. 17, 1986—House agreed to conference report by roll call vote of 305 ayes to 70 nays (Record Vote No. 487).

Oct. 21, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-509.

Summary

Sections 2001 and 2002 of H.R. 5300 contain provisions within the jurisdiction of the Banking Committee.

Section 2001 provides for the sale of loans under title V of the Housing Act of 1949. It requires the Secretary of Agriculture to ensure that loans made under title V are sold to the public in amounts sufficient to provide a net reduction in outlays of not less than $1,715,000,000 in fiscal year 1987 from the proceeds of such sales.

Section 2002 provides for the Board of Directors of the Export-Import to take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that loans made by the Bank under this Act are sold to the public in amounts sufficient to provide a net reduction in outlays of not less than $1,500,000,000 in fiscal year 1987 from the proceeds of such sales.

Both sections include provisions to ensure that the sale of loans will bring the highest possible return to the Federal Government.

IMMIGRATION REFORM AND CONTROL ACT

Public Law 99-603—S. 1200

Sept. 19, 1986—Passed Senate, by voice vote.

Oct. 9, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 230 ayes to 166 nays (Vote No. 457).

Oct. 9, 1986—House asked for a conference.

Oct. 10, 1986—Senate agreed to a conference.

Oct. 14, 1986—Conference report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-1000.

Oct. 15, 1986—House agreed to conference report.

Oct. 17, 1986—Senate agreed to conference report.

Nov. 6, 1986—Signed by the President. Public Law No. 99-603.

Summary

The House Select Committee on Aging joined the Housing Subcommittee for a hearing on August 6, 1986, on the impact on assisted housing programs of the implementation of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program. One section of S. 1200, the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 would require all applicants or recipients of Federal housing assistance to certify as to their United States citizenship or to provide documentation or other evidence establishing status as an alien eligible for assistance. The HUD Secretary would have to verify the aliens' status with the Immigration and Naturalization Service which would use the SAVE computer program for that purpose. Under certain circumstances, the HUD Secretary may waive the mandatory verification requirements. Most of the witnesses supported the waiver provision and recommended clarifying the eligibility requirements so families containing citizens or eligible aliens would not be ineligible for Federal housing assistance if any member were an ineligible alien.

BILLS REPORTED BUT NOT ENACTED

(For chronological action on legislation, see Bill Summary Section.)

BUREAU OF MINT AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1986

H.R. 2148

May 1, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

May 7, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.

May 8, 1985—Referred to Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

Summary

The legislation authorizes the appropriation of not more than $47,692,000 for Fiscal Year 1986 to pay costs of the Mints and Assay offices.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1985

H.R. 1787

May 1, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

May 14, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-89.

Summary

H.R. 1787, as ordered reported from the Full Banking Committee, contains four amendments to the Export-Import Bank Act.

The first would prohibit any subsidy payment to any person by the Bank. The administration proposed legislation to eliminate the authority of the Bank to make loans to finance United States exports, and to substitute new authority to subsidize the interest rates on private, commercial export financing. This bill prohibits any such interest rate subsidy program for commercial lenders, thereby implicitly reaffirming the desire of the Committee that Exim continue its current direct loan program.

Three principal arguments were brought to bear against the administration's so-called I-Match proposal: its promised budgetary savings would be spurious; its cost would be greater than the cost of equivalent direct financing from Exim; and I-Match suffered from technical deficiencies that undercut the claim that it would work just as efficiently, with no curtailment in competitiveness, as the Bank's direct program. In view of these arguments against I-Match, the Committee declined to approve the administration's request for new authority to implement an interest subsidy payment program for commercial lenders. Rather than kill the administration's request by inaction, the Committee deemed it preferable to pass H.R. 1787, which makes clear and explicit the Committee's rejection of I-Match by writing into the Export-Import Bank Act an outright prohibition on such interest subsidy payments.

The second amendment would permit an Eximbank director to remain on the Board until his successor has been appointed. This provision is intended to assure the Board will always have a quorum available. It was contained in the administration's Eximbank legislative proposals.

The third provision would extend the life of the Bank from September 30, 1986 to September 30, 1987.

Finally, the Committee adopted an amendment to H.R. 1787, that put a ceiling on the amount of new loans the Bank can authorize in fiscal 1986. The limitation on loans in place for fiscal 1985, set in an appropriations act, was $3.865 billion. The Committee's amendment reduced that ceiling, in fiscal 1986, to $2.36 billion. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that this limit on direct loans would reduce outlays in fiscal 1986, in comparison with the CBO baseline, by $100 million.

ACTIVITIES OF THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

H. Con. Res. 76

May 2, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, by voice vote.

May 14, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-91.

Summary

This resolution urges the Export-Import Bank to continue providing United States exporters with "preliminary commitments" until such time as the Congress alters the Bank's policies or programs.

Preliminary commitments (PC's) are the normal means by which the Bank indicates to an exporter the amount and type of financing it intends to provide for a particular sale, if the exporter wins the contract. Such indications are necessary ingredients in the bid the exporter makes for the contract. Usually he is competing against, foreign exporters who can offer official export credit as part of their bid. Export financing is often a critical element of the overall sale, from the point of view of the purchaser. If United States exporters could not include in their bid an indication of the financing that would normally be available to support the sale, they would be at a severe competitive disadvantage, in comparison with foreign exporters.

If the United States exporter wins the contract, he requests the Eximbank to "convert" the PC, that is, authorize the loan the Bank indicated in the PC it would, in principle, be ready to authorize. The PC is not legally binding. The Bank has no legal obligation to authorize the loan.

The administration's I-Match proposal created considerable uncertainty about the future form and extent of export financing the Bank would be able to provide. Some in the exporting and financial community feared the Bank would stop issuing PC's that would normally be converted in fiscal 1986, since the Bank was requesting elimination of its authority to make such loans. This resolution makes it clear that Congress intends for the Bank to continue issuing PC's that would normally be converted in fiscal 1986, and that the Bank should stop issuing such PC's only when the Congress actually changes the nature of Bank programs so as to render such PC's useless.

MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANK ACT OF 1985

H.R. 2253

May 2, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, by voice vote.

May 15, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-122.

Summary

Section 1 provides the short title of the bill, The Multilateral Development Bank Act of 1985.

Section 102 amends the International Development Association Act to provide for United States participation in the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa. The United States is authorized to contribute $225 million to the Facility which is additional to commitments currently totaling $1.2 billion from 15 other donor countries. The purpose of the facility is to provide economic support for policy changes undertaken by Sub-Saharan African countries. These policy reforms would be supported by fast-disbursing loans from the Facility to help ease the adjustment process. The United States contributions would be made over a 3 year period beginning in fiscal year 1986. The administration did not negotiate nor did it request this authorization.

Section 201 amends the African Development Fund Act to permit United States participation in replenishment of resources to the African Development Fund. The section authorizes a United States contribution of $225 million over 3 years beginning fiscal year 1986. The African Development Fund is the concessional lending affiliate of the African Development Bank.

Section 301 amends the Bretton Woods Agreement Act to permit United States participation in a Selective Capital Increase for the World Bank. The United States is authorized to subscribe to 12,453 additional shares of the Bank's stock at a total cost of $1,502,267,655 of which $131 million will be in the form of paid-in capital and the remainder in the form of callable capital. United States participation in this capital increase is necessary to retain United States control of at least 20 percent of the Bank's stock which in turn retain a veto over charter amendment changes.

Section 401 amends the International Finance Corporation Act to permit United States participation in a capital increase for the Corporation. The International Finance Corporation makes equity investments and loans to private companies in the developing countries and is an independently managed affiliate of the World Bank. The United States is authorized to subscribe to 144,450 additional shares of the Corporation's capital stock at a cost of $144,450,000. The section restricts the United States payment in fiscal year 1986 to not more than $4,250,000 with appropriation of $35,050,000 authorized each year from fiscal 1987-1990. The original administration request and negotiated United States contribution was $175 million, however, the Committee reduced the request in order to meet Federal deficit reduction targets.

Section 501 provides that the legislation will become effective on October 1, 1985.

(For further action, see H.J. Res. 465, Title I.)

ANTI-APARTHEID ACT OF 1985

H.R. 1460

May 1, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs waived consideration.

May 9, 1985—Report filed by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. H. Rept. 99-76, Part I.

June 5, 1985—Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 295 ayes, 127 nays.

July 11, 1985—Passed Senate by roll call vote to 80 ayes, 12 nays.

Aug. 1, 1985—Conference Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-242. House agreed to conference report by roll call vote of 380 ayes, 48 nays.

Summary

This bill, among its numerous purposes, expresses the opposition of the United States to the system of apartheid in South Africa.

H.R. 1460 was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Banking Committee. However, the Banking Committee waived consideration of H.R. 1460 on May 1, 1985 and any further action was initiated by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

(For further action, see H.R. 4868.)

DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS ACQUISITIONS ACT OF 1985

H.R. 2707

June 12, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by roll call vote of 31 ayes, 18 nays.

June 18, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-174.

Summary

H.R. 2707 evolved from the Subcommittee markup held on June 5, 1985, in which the following bills, along with a Federal Reserve draft were discussed: H.R. 15, H.R. 52, H.R. 688, H.R. 1276, H.R. 1514, H.R. 1923, H.R. 2099 and H.R. 2212. Nine major interstate banking issues were developed and discussed as they related to the various provisions of the bills under review. A consensus of issues was developed into a Committee print and was used as the vehicle for the amendatory process in Subcommittee markup. The print, as ordered reported by the Subcommittee, authorized interstate acquisitions of bank holding companies under certain conditions, mandated interstate banking nationwide within a 5 year framework, completed the prohibition of interstate branching, provided standards regarding undue concentrations of resources, and established additional safety and soundness standards, among other things.

A clean bill, H.R. 2707, was further amended by the Full Committee by strengthening undue concentration of resources standards and by adopting community benefit requirements.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EQUITY ACT OF 1985

H.R. 20

June 12, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

June 18, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-175.

Summary

H.R. 20 was limited to closing of the non-bank bank loophole by tightening the definition of what constitutes a bank. H.R. 20 addresses the problem of the entry into banking by retailing, manufacturing, securities and insurance companies, and the consequent erosion of the long standing separation between banking and commerce. Following legislative hearings, a Committee print was developed that included provisions dealing with thrift institutions and with grandfathering certain non-bank banks. This Committee print was adopted and amended at the Subcommittee and Full Committee markups of H.R. 20.

HOUSING ACT OF 1986

H.R. 1

July 10, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

July 26, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. No. 99-230.

Sept. 4, 1985—Supplemental Report filed in House. H. Rept. No. 99-230, Part II.

May 13, 1986—House completed all general debate, but came to no resolution thereon.

June 12, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 340 ayes to 36 nays (Record Vote No. 167).

(For further action, see H.R. 5576.)

Summary

Part 1 contains extensions of FmHA and HUD-FHA insuring authorities as well as program amendments for a number of HUD programs. The first provision assures that the total budget authority authorized by this bill will not exceed the aggregate levels of BA established by the budget resolution for the programs authorized by this Act. Subtitle A provides for the continuation of the FHA mortgage insurance programs, the Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program, the Farmers Home rental and mutual self-help housing programs, as well as the extension of the Flood and Crime Insurance programs. All of these programs are extended through fiscal year 1987. Also included is a provision retaining the cap on the interest on section 202 loans at 9.25 percent and extending the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act to September 1988.

Part 2 of subtitle A contains program amendments for the mortgage insurance and secondary mortgage market programs. A limit of 3.8 percent is established for certain FHA mortgage premiums. A provision permits the FHA insurance to be used in certain areas for properties whose titles are clouded because of Indian treaty expirations. The number of FHA adjustable rate mortgages permitted is increased from 10 percent to 20 percent of the number of mortgages insured in the prior year. A prohibition on user fees for FNMA and FHLMC as well as a cap on the GNMA mortgage-backed securities fee is included in this subtitle. A provision prohibits the use of FHA single family mortgage insurance by investors, and strengthens the Secretary's authority to prevent fraud and abuse. Also included is FHA insurance for Hawaiian homelands and Indian reservations and FHA refinancing insurance for hospitals, nursing homes, intermediate care facilities and board and care homes. Adequate processing of FHA mortgage applications is required in each State as well as a requirement that studies be conducted before HUD office closings. The public comment period for Title I property improvement loans is extended. A Home Equity Conversion Mortgage Insurance Demonstration Program is established.

Part 3 of subtitle A includes a number of program amendments and extensions for CDBG, UDAG and other neighborhood programs. These programs are extended through fiscal year 1987, at funding levels to be established through Appropriations Acts. Changes to the CDBG Program include a provision to phase out entitlement cities losing eligibility because of population loss or Census redefinition and a provision to allow local governments under certain circumstances to use more than 15 percent of CDBG funds for public services activities. The selection criteria and business relocation provisions for the UDAG program are amended, including a provision requiring 35 percent of UDAG funds to be awarded solely on the basis of project merit criteria. Scores for UDAG applications from urban counties will be based solely on urban county experiences and UDAGs are prohibited for nondomestic businesses if the assistance is found to have an adverse effect upon a domestic firm. Proceeds from UDAG loans are permitted to be retained by the grantee if used for eligible purposes. The use of urban renewal land disposition proceeds is clarified and a prohibition on the implementation of a fee for a loan under the Section 312 Program is included. A provision is included to provide section 8 assistance for a New Community Project.

Part 4 of subtitle A includes several miscellaneous program amendments, including the continuation through 1987 of the studies under the Flood Insurnace program, a clarification of the provisions affecting payment for the subcontractors under HUD programs, as well as providing for the collection of certain racial and ethnic data by HUD and FmHA. Requires study on manufactured housing fee collection and uses. The Solar Energy Program as well as the HUD Research Program are continued through 1987. A Fair Housing Initiatives Program is included to assist in eliminating discriminatory housing practices. The Fair Housing Program funding level will be established through the Appropriations Acts for 1986 and 1987.

Subtitle B contains authorizations and program amendments for HUD assisted housing programs. Funding authorizations for assisted housing programs in 1987 are subject to levels approved in Appropriations Acts.

Part 1 of subtitle B amends section 8 and includes a mandatory 15 year contract, mandatory fair market rent publication by Oct. 1

and adequate administrative fees. The rental contribution for elderly persons in assisted housing is reduced from 30 percent to 25 percent of adjusted income. Authorization is provided for capital grants for funding of development activities by public and Indian Housing Authorities, as well as for activities under CIAP Program. Amendments for the Public Housing Program limit the use of funds for new construction except under certain circumstances, change the Performance Funding System (including appeals for costs beyond control, adjustments to annual expense level, and incentives to achieve adjusted utility rates) and tighten the demolition and disposition procedures insure adequate replacement of public housing units. Public Housing Authorities would be permitted to institute ceiling rents under certain circumstances. A provision is included to allow 25 percent of the dwelling units to be for families between 50 and 80 percent of the area median; and to establish a new public housing comprehensive modernization program. The Rental Rehabilitation and Development Grants Program are continued through 1987 and the funding level is to be set through Appropriation Acts. A provision is included that clarifies the treatment of certain public housing development funds. A freestanding Voucher Demonstration Program is permitted and vouchers are allowed to be used for persons displaced because of rental rehab projects. A Public Housing Resident Management Demonstration Program and a Public Housing Homeownership and Management Opportunities Demonstration Program is created.

Part 2 of subtitle B provides for the management and preservation of HUD-owned multifamily housing projects and provides for tenant participation in this process.

Part 3 of subtitle B provides for continuing the section 202 Elderly and Handicapped Housing Programs as well as the Congregate Services Program through fiscal year 1987, at funding levels established in Appropriations Acts. Also included in this subtitle is a provision that simplifies and restructures the Section 202 Non-Elderly Handicapped Program, and another that mandates the use of available funds for the program, and an additional provision that mandates the use of available funds for the section 235 program for 1986 only. Procedures and policies for mandatory meal programs for the elderly in assisted housing are established. A restriction on use of assisted housing by illegal aliens is modified.

Subtitle C provides authorizations for Rural Housing Programs for 1986–1987 as approved in Appropriations Acts and extends through 1987 rural area eligibility of communities of 10,000 to 20,000 population. The state nonmetropolitan median income is included in defining very low income for the section 502 program, and procedures for reductions in section 502 interest credit payments are established. Local consultation is required for the Domestic Farm Labor Housing Program. The Secretary of Agriculture is required to utilize the authority to escrow taxes, insurance and other items in behalf of borrowers electing to escrow these items and a study of mortgage credit in rural areas is provided.

Subtitle D provides for a program to provide shelter assistance for the homeless and displaced at the funding level provided for in the Appropriations Acts for 1986 and 1987.

Subtitle E provides for the Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Grants Program at the funding level provided in Appropriations Acts for 1986 and 1987. This program is designed to assist in providing families with single family housing in certain depressed areas of the United States.

Subtitle F provides provisions for preventing fraud and abuse in HUD programs by requiring applicants and current assisted tenants to provide social security account or employer identification numbers as a condition of occupancy.

Subtitle G provides for Enterprise Zone Development by authorizing HUD to designate 100 areas nationwide (33 of which are to be rural areas) as enterprise zones in order to stimulate investment and job creation in urban and rural areas.

Subtitle H provides for assisted housing livability amendments which include rent phase-in for assisted tenants who obtain employment, portability of section 8 certificates and vouchers, incentives for public housing agency performance efficiency, and deregulation of public housing agencies.

CURRENCY DESIGN ACT

H.R. 48

July 15, 1985—Passed House, by voice vote.

July 16, 1985—Referred to Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

Summary

The legislation requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit any proposed changes in currency design to the Congress for a 90 day period of review prior to implementing such changes.

OMNIBUS RECONCILIATION ACT OF 1985

H.R. 3500

Oct. 1, 1985—Proposal made by the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban affairs to the Budget Committee to incorporate all of H.R. 1, the "Housing Act of 1985", as reported, as Title I of H.R. 3500, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985.

Oct. 3, 1985—Budget Committee report to accompany H.R. 3500 filed. H. Rept. 99-300, Title II contains matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs entitled "Housing Act of 1985".

Oct. 24, 1985—House agreed to amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole, Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 228 ayes, 199 nays (Roll Call No. 372).

Nov. 14, 1985—Passed Senate, with amendment, by voice vote.

Dec. 5, 1985—House agreed to Senate amendment with an amendment and requested a conference. From the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, appointed as conferees, solely for the consideration of title III of the Senate amendment and title II of the Division A of the House amendment to the Senate amendment were Representatives St Germain, Gonzalez, Mitchell, Lundine, Oakar, Vento, Frank, Wylie, McKinney, Roukema and Bartlett.

Dec. 6, 1985—House agreed to H. Res. 330 combining H.R. 3500 with H.R. 3128, the Deficit Reduction Amendments, in conference with the Senate.

Dec. 10, 1985—Subconference meeting on Housing issues in H.R. 3500.

Dec. 11, 1985—Continuation of subconference meetings.

Dec. 19, 1985—Conference Report to accompany H.R. 3128 filed. H. Rept. 99-453.

Dec. 19, 1985—House rejected the conference report on H.R. 3128 by roll call vote of 137 ayes to 211 nays.

Summary

H.R. 1, the proposed Housing Act of 1985, was incorporated into H.R. 3500. It has a findings and purpose section, a regulatory authority section, collection of certain data section, and seven subtitles.

Title I contains authorization adjustments and program amendments concerning HUD lower-income assisted housing programs. The title authorizes for fiscal year 1986 $10.285 billion in budget authority for lower income assisted housing programs, including $1.232 billion for public housing which $300 million shall be used for vacant uninhabitable units, $50 million to remove lead-based paint hazards, and $1.5 million to develop tenant management in public housing. It is estimated that this total budget authority will assist 105, 183 additional assisted units, including 12,000 section 202 units, 79,983 Sec. 8 regular existing units and 5,000 public housing and 2,000 Indian housing units. The bill also authorizes for fiscal 1986: $265 million for the Rental Development (HODAG) Program which will assist in the the construction of approximately 13,250 units; $1.4 billion for public housing operating subsidies (with not more than $100 million to be used for allowable expense levels and costs beyond control and $12.5 million for technical assistance for public housing resident management corporation); $10 million for the Congregate Services Program; $15 million for a Public Housing Child Care Demonstration Program; $10 million for the HHS Housing Demonstration Program; $100 million for section 235 Homeownership Program which would assist approximately 3,565 homeowners; and provides $601 million in section 202 loan authority.

The bill provides a new financing method for public housing development and comprehensive improvement assistance through capital grants to public housing authorities; establishes a utility allowance for those tenants required to make separate utility payments; establishes a public housing rent phase-in for working tenants; limits the recapture of public housing construction funding; establishes receivership for public housing agencies which are in substantial default; establishes a 15-year term for section 8 existing annual contributions contracts and a 5-year term for vouchers; requires the HUD Secretary, in the case of a demolition application, to determine that no reasonable modifications are possible and to require a plan for a one-for-one replacement of public housing units, except where there is no local need for low-income housing; and provides that Section 8 administrative fees paid to PHAs shall be calculated by the method which was in effect on Jan. 1, 1985.

The bill proposes a new Public Housing Comprehensive Grant Program, which will not become effective until Congress some time in the future establishes by law a formula or alternative distribution system to replace the existing CIAP and provides that a PHA may use its operating subsidy for modernization purposes; requires that within 6 months after the enactment date, regulations for allocation and distribution of the existing CIAP asssistance shall be issued and requires the HUD Secretary to submit a CIAP evaluation report to Congress; provides for the establishment of procedures and policies a moratorium on new mandatory meals programs and separates the 1985 a 9.25 percent interest rate for the section 202 loan; establishes a Handicapped Housing Demonstration Program under the section 202 Program; provides that rents charged low-income tenants under the HODAG Program are not more than amounts permitted under section 3(a) for lower income families; removes the requirement that substantially all vouchers be used in section 17 rental rehabilitation projects; permits section 8 assistance to be used in rental rehabilitation projects for lower income families who rent after rehabilitation will exceed 30 percent of their income; makes publicly-owned property eligible for rental rehabilitiaton grants; requires the HUD Secretary to utilize performance funding system regulations which were in effect on November 30, 1983, modified according to several statutory provisions; provides changes to Fair Market Rents will be effective by October 1 of each fiscal year; establishes a Task Force on Family Needs in Assisted Housing: requires that administrative expenses for the Voucher Demonstration Program be equal to the same fees provided under the regular section 8 program; provides that shared housiing regulation may not require tenants to move to a smaller unit because of their refusal to share their unit; allows section 8 certificate and voucher portability; deletes the requirement that no more than 25 percent of the assisted housing constructed pre-1981 and no more than 5 percent constructed after 1981 be leased to lower income families whose income is above 50 percent of the area median; and provides that HUD assistance may be given to aliens other than nonimmigrant student aliens.

Title II contains authorization adjustments and extensions to the FmHA rural housing programs. It provides an overall total for insured and guaranteed loans during fiscal year 1986 of not to exceed $3.238 billion. $2.3 billion is provided for section 502 subsidized homeownership loans, $20 million for section 514 farmworker rental housing loans, $900 million for section 515 low-income and elderly subsidized rental housing loans; $17 million for section 504 low-income repair loans; and $1 million for section 524 site loans. It also provides authorization for appropriation in fiscal year 1986 of $25 million for section 504 home repair grants; $2 million for compensation of construction defects payments; $50 million for section 516 grants for farmworker rental housing projects; such sums as necessary to meet notes and obligations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for credit on loan principal and interest due; $15 million for housing preservation grants under section 533 and such sums as necessary to administer HUD section 235 and section 8 activities. The bill extends for fiscal year 1986 the section 515 loan insuring authority for elderly and low-income rental housing, the section 523 mutual and self-help grants and site loan authority, and require the Secretary of Agriculture, not later than 90 days following the enactment of the law, to issue regulations to carry out the Rental Housing Preservation Grant Program. The bill requires the maximum income levels for rural housing in the Virgin Islands to be the same as those in American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and the Pacific Islands Trust Territory; requires that the procedures for rural housing escrow accounts be established within 60 days of enactment; established a study of the FmHA procedures for appeals of adverse decisions; requires the use of fee inspectors and appraisers in loan application processing; requires FmHA loans to the public instead of through the FFB; and authorizes payment of the interest subsidy between the loan rate and market interest rate and permits guarantees of subsidized loans at the market rate of interest to extend loans originated by private lenders; and allows 10 percent in 1986, 20 percent in 1987, and 30 percent in 1988 and thereafter of the total insured and guaranteed loan amounts to be available for guaranteed loans to persons above low income but not in excess of 115 percent of the area median income; extends rural area classification for areas with a population of 10,000 to 20,000 until the next decennial census; requires that FmHA shall issue regulations within 90 days of enactment regarding eligibility of rental housing for the Rural Housing Preservation Grant Program; establishes a Task Force on Housing Needs of Rural America; and prohibits the restrictions on tax-exempt bond financing for rural housing.

Title III extends the FHA Mortgage Insurance Programs; limits FHA insurance premium charges to 3.8 percent; sets the limitations on FHA mortgage insurance commitments at $50.9 billion for fiscal year 1986; requires HUD to submit a report to Congress describing a feasible system for implementing a voluntary preemptive national code for modular housing; extends the Federal Flood and Crime Insurance Programs for fiscal year 1986; prohibits premium increases on flood and crime insurance policies in fiscal year 1986; extends the GNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities Program for fiscal year 1986 with commitment level at $68.25 billion; prohibits any fee or charge on the issuance, sale, purchase, or redemption of any securities, obligations, stock or trust certificates of beneficial interest or the acquisition, sale, or pledge of any assets by the Federal National Mortgage Association, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; limits the guarantee fee for GNMA Mortgage-Backed Securities Program to 6 basic points; increases mortgage limits for multifamily projects in high cost areas; permits an annual interest rate adjustment of 2 percent for FHA Adjustable Rate Mortgages; provides administrative improvements in the Single-Family Mortgage Insurance Program; and extends mortgage insurance for the refinancing of hospitals, nursing homes, intermediate care facilities, and board and care homes.

Title III also authorizes for fiscal year 1986: $15 million for the Urban Homesteading Program; $10 million for the Neighborhood Development Demonstration Programs; $15.5 million for the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation; $25 million for the Solar Energy and Energy Conservation Bank; $6 million for Housing and Counselling Assistance; $20 million for HUD research; $10 million for a Fair Housing Initiatives Program; and $36.9 million for FEMA flood studies. The bill also permanently extends the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) and requires a State-by-State data report and a report to Congress, within 36 months of enactment, on data collection costs usage and obstacles under HMDA; extends HMDA applicability to mortgage banking affiliates of bank and savings and loan holding companies and savings and loan service corporations that originate or purchase mortgage loans other than FHA-insured loans; provides that in calculating the median area income for any area that is not within a metroplitan statistical area; HUD and FmHA must use the higher of the median income of the county in which the area is located, or the median income of the entire nonmetropolitan area of the State; requires HUD program receipients to disclose their Social Security or employee identification number and requires periodic verification of tenant information; requires the HUD send to the House and Senate Banking Committees, within 30 days of issuance, notice of proposed fair housing grants and contracts and requires HUD to issue fair housing program regulations two days after sending them to the Banking Committees; provides procedures and regulations for the prevention of lead-based paint poisoning.

Title III grandfathers, in the CDBG Program, central cities classified as a metropolitan city until the city is determined to no longer qualify based on the data collected in a decennial census that occurs after fiscal year 1985 and classifies other cities until such a decrease lasts for 2 consecutive decennial censuses; requires housing assistance plans to include an assessment of a community's homeless persons' housing needs; permits the use of CDBG funds for new construction and substantial rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes which are unsuitable for rehabilitation; permits increases above 15 percent for public services under CDBG in certain circumstances; increases urban homesteading assistance for communities having high rates of mortgage foreclosures; extends the section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program and prohibitss risk premiums or loan fees on section 312 loans; limits the recapture of section 312 loan or urban homesteading reservations; and permits the conveyance of urban homesteading properties to high income persons under certain circumstances. Amendments to the Urban Development Act Grant (UDAG) Program include provisions to fund 40 percent of the applications solely on the basis of project merit; to provide points for applicants that have not received a grant after December 31, 1983; to require housing UDAG's to compete only with other housing UDAGs; and to require that awarding points for all UDAG criteria, urban county applications shall compete only with other urban county applications. Provisions are also made to specify that three funding rounds of approximately one-third of the amount available in fiscal year be held; and to require a report by HUD on the standards and criteria, impact and distribution of UDAG funds. Provisions are made to strengthen the anti-pirating provisions of the Act with respect to speculative projects designed to attract or facilitate the relocation of a business or plant from one UDAG eligible distressed city to another distressed city. Other provisions permit the guarantee of loans to communities adjacent to UDAG projects to mitigate impacts of such projects on low and moderate income families.

Title V authorizes $150 million for the Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Grant Demonstration Program which will assist in the construction of approximately 10,000 single family homes in depressed areas of United States cities. The program enables nonprofit organizations to provide loans to families purchasing homes constructed substantially rehabilitated in accordance with a HUD-approved Nehemiah Program. Loans must be secured by a second mortgage held by HUD, not to exceed $15,000, bear no interest and be repayable to HUD upon the sale or transfer of the property to a noneligible family. Eligible families may not have owned a home during the last 3 years, family income, for a family of four, must not be more than the area or national median income, whichever is higher; and families must be able to make a 10 percent downpayment of the home sale price, or such greater amount as determined by the sponsor.

Title VI authorizes $75 million for a Multifamily Housing Preservation Loan Program which will provide loans to the owners of certain HUD-assisted multifamily housing projects to permit them to make capital improvements required to maintain their projects as decent, safe, and sanitary housing and to maintain the low and moderate income character of such projects.

Title VII authorizes the designation by the Secretary of HUD of 75 Enterprise Zones (25 of which will be located in rural areas and 50 in urban areas) which are identified by State and local governments to provide economic revitalization, job creation and community development; provides area and eligibility requirements; requires State and local commitments; establishes priorities in the selection of zones; mandates evaluation and reporting requirements; provides waiver and modification provisions of agency rules for changes which would facilitate the development of enterprise zones.

EXPEDITED FUNDS AVAILABILITY ACT

H.R. 2443

Nov. 21, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

Nov. 26, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-404.

Jan. 23, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 282 ayes to 11 nays (Record Vote No. 8).

Jan. 27, 1986—Referred to Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

Oct. 18, 1986—Passed Senate, with amendment, by unanimous consent.

Summary

This bill directs the Federal Reserve Board to improve the Nation's check clearing system so that in 3 years local checks are available for withdrawal the day after deposit and non-local checks are available the fourth day after deposit. In addition, the bill authorizes the Federal Reserve to suspend the availability schedule if it finds that the schedule is resulting in unacceptable levels of check fraud losses.

H.R. 2443 provides that during the first year after enactment local checks will be available the seventh day after deposit. During the second and third years, the availability of local checks is speeded up by one day.

H.R. 2443 also provides next-day availability for cash, wire transfers, checks of less than $100, United States Government checks and State and municipal checks. In addition, the bill provides expedited availability of certain funds in new accounts and contains important safeguards to protect depository institutions.

(For further action, see H.R. 5576, Title III.)

COMPETITIVE EXCHANGE RATE ACT OF 1985

H.R. 3498

Dec. 12, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

Dec. 20, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-456.

Summary

See H.R. 4800.

COMPETITIVE TIED AID FUND ACT

H.R. 3667

Dec. 12, 1985—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

Dec. 20, 1985—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-457.

Summary

See H.R. 4800.

RELATING TO PREDATORY TIED AID CREDITS

S. Con. Res. 127

Apr. 11, 1986—In Senate, considered and agreed to without amendment, by voice vote.

Apr. 14, 1986--Passed House, by voice vote.

Summary

This legislation expresses the sense of the Congress that: (1) a successful conclusion of an arrangement to regulate tied aid credits would eliminate the need for the enactment of a special tied aid credit program; (2) the Secretary of the Treasury should promote such a conclusion to the negotiations; and (3) the President should make use of predatory tied aid credits a major topic at the Tokyo Summit.

COUNCIL IN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS ACT

H.R. 2373

Apr. 4, 1986—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

May 6, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-579.

Summary

See H.R. 4800.

INTERNATIONAL DEBT, TRADE AND FINANCIAL STABILIZATION ACT

H.R. 4574

(For previous action by the Subcommittee on International Development Institutions and Finance, see H.R. 4574 in Public Bills section.)

Apr. 22, 1986—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

May 6, 1986—Report filed in House, H. Rept. 99-577, Part I.

Summary

See H.R. 4800.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1986

H.R. 4510

Apr. 22 1986—The Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs met in Executive Session and ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

May 6, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. No. 99-578.

July 15, 1986—Passed House, with amendment, by voice vote.

July 22, 1986—Passed Senate, after striking all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the text of S. 2247.

Summary

H.R. 4510 would reauthorize the Export-Import Bank for 2 years, and would enact several policy changes in the operations of the Eximbank, including: the granting of authority for the Bank to make interest subsidy payments to private financial institutions to support export loans, conditional upon budgetary treatment of the Bank's guarantee of those loans in the manner recommended in the President's budget; and a requirement that the Bank enhance its guarantee programs and permit unrestricted transferability of those guarantees. Most of the provisions of H.R. 4510 became law as part of H.R. 5548.

(For further action see H.R. 5548.)

UNITED STATES MINT AUTHORIZATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1987

H.R. 4529

May 19, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by voice vote.

Summary

Section 1 authorizes the appropriation of not more than $43,521,000 for fiscal year 1987 to pay costs of the Mints and Assay offices. Not more than $694,000 may be appropriate for expansion and improvement of mint facilities.

Section 2 states that the coinage profit fund will be used to pay for waste incurred in minting coins, and costs incurred in distributing coins and preparation and sale of numismatic items. Profits from the sale of numismatic times will be deposited in the coinage profit fund. Any excess of funds in the coinage profit fund will be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury and used solely for the purpose of reducing the national debt.

Section 3 calls for redesignation of the San Francisco Assay Office to be the San Francisco Mint.

TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM ACT

H.R. 4800

May 22, 1986—Passed House by roll call vote of 295 ayes to 115 nays, (Record No. 141).

June 2, 1986—In Senate, referred to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

Summary

H.R. 2373, as incorporated as part of H.R. 4800 contains the following provisions:

Section 463 establishes in the executive branch of the Government an independent agency to be known as the "Council on Industrial Competitiveness".

Section 464 establishes the duties of the Council, which include: developing and promoting policies to enhance productivity and competitiveness; assessing private sector requests for Federal assistance and recommending actions for industry to take to insure its future competitiveness in light of the assistance; collecting and analyzing relevant data; monitoring the ability of the United States industrial economy to respond to international competition; preparing and publishing reports regarding industrial development priorities creating a forum where Council members from business, labor, academia, public interest groups and government can work cooperatively to develop consensus recommendations; establishing industry subcouncils; providing policy guidance to the Congress; reviewing, evaluating, and transmitting specific policy recommendations developed by the industry subcouncils; and evaluating existing Government policies and business practices.

Section 465 directs that the Council be composed of 16 members appointed by the President, which members shall have a broad understanding of the United States economy and the United States position in the world economy. Four members shall be heads of Federal departments or agencies, members of Congress or representatives of State or local governments; 4 members shall be from the business community; 4 members shall be from the labor community; and 4 members shall be from the academic community or shall be individuals who have been active in public interest activities.

Subsection (b) states that the Council shall not commence its duties until all non-Government members have been appointed and have qualified.

Subsection (c) states the Council's policy concerning vacancies.

Subsection (d) states that no member of the Council may serve more than 2 consecutive terms and that members may be removed by the President only for malfeasance in office.

Subsection (e) states that not more than 9 members of the Council shall be members of the same political party.

Subsection (f) states that non-Government members of the Council shall have 6-year terms and that the terms of the initial members of the Council shall be staggered.

Subsection (g) specifies the compensation levels for members of the Council.

Subsection (h) states that 9 members shall constitute a quorum. A lesser number may hold hearings if two-thirds of the entire Council approves such action.

Subsection (i) directs the council to elect, by a two-thirds vote of the entire Council, a full-time chairman from among the non-Government members.

Subsection (j) states that the council shall meet at the call of the chairman or a majority of its members, except that the Council shall meet not less than 6 times in each calendar year.

Subsection (k) requires each member of the Council to designate 1 alternate representative who, when substituting shall be considered a member of the Council for all purposes, including voting.

Subsection (l) provides that no action whatsoever other than the calling of meetings shall be taken by the Council unless approved by two-thirds of the entire membership. In the event a two-thirds consensus cannot be reached, the Council shall transmit a report to the President and both Houses of the Congress explaining the reasons. Such report shall include all information gathered by the Council on the matter at issue and a list of potential policy options.

Subsection (m) provides that the Council may procure temporary and intermittent services at prescribed rates of pay.

Subsection (n) authorizes the head of any other Federal agency to detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of its personnel to the Council to assist the Council in carrying out its duties upon the request of the Council.

Subsection (o) restricts from membership on the Council any individual that acted on behalf of a foreign government, agency or instrumentality during the 1-year period prior to the effective date of appointment. After appointment to the Council, a member may not represent foreign interests in any manner.

Section 466 directs the Council to appoint a full-time executive director as the principal administrative officer of the Council, after consulting with the President and leaders of the Congress. The Executive Director shall appoint the personnel of the Council in accordance with civil service and classification laws, within the limitations of the Council's appropriations.

Section 467 describes the powers of the Council. The Council is authorized to hold hearings, take testimony, receive evidence, and sit and act at times and places it deems appropriate. The Council is also authorized to administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses. Any member or agent of the Council can take any action the Council is authorized to take, if so authorized. The Council may, upon request, secure information necessary for the carrying out of its duties from other United States departments and agencies. The Council shall not disclose such information to the public unless the department or agency is authorized to disclose such information under Federal law.

The Council is also authorized to accept, use and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property, use the United States mails as do other departments and agencies; and receive from the Administrator of General Services administrative support services upon a reimbursable basis.

The Council is also directed to establish industry subcouncils of public and private leaders when and for such periods of time as the Council deems appropriate. Subcouncil members shall serve on a part-time basis. These subcouncils are directed to examine the competitive problems facing specific industries and develop recommendations for solutions. The subcouncils are authorized to hold such hearings, sit and act at such time and places, take such testimony and receive such evidence as they consider appropriate. Industry subcouncils must report their findings and recommendations to the Council. The Council is directed to review subcouncil reports in preparing its own recommendations.

Section 468 requires the Council to monitor the effect on imports on domestic industries.

Section 469 requires the Council to develop and submit certain reports, including a report, within 1 year after it comes into existence, to the President and both Houses of Congress containing its recommendations regarding any changes in Federal policy necessary to implement effective industrial strategies and annual reports to the President and the Congress containing specified information and recommendations.

Section 470 authorizes the appropriations of $25,000,000 for fiscal year 1987 to carry out the provisions of the Act.

Section 411 provides the short title of "International Debt, Trade, and Financial Stabilization Act", incorporating the text of H.R. 4574.

Section 412 establishes the purposes of the bill which are to alleviate the international debt crisis, expand the world trade system, increase the stability of the world financial system, and provide policy direction to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the United States role in the World Bank and other multilateral development institutions.

Section 413 provides necessary definitions of multilateral development bank, World Bank, structural adjustment lending, and trade liberalization.

Section 416 makes findings to support the purposes of the bill. In general it finds that the debt crisis is a threat to the health of the world trading system, stability of the international financial system, and economic growth prospects of the developing world. It finds that the Baker initiative on developing country debt was a positive policy shift which will require an enhanced role of the World Bank and an increased commitment of public and private resources in order to be implemented successfully.

Section 421 requires the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the United States Executive Director of the World Bank to do 2 things to increase the flow of capital into developing countries. It requires first, that the United States Executive Director propose that a temporary adjustment be made in the disbursement practices of the central banks of developing countries. In order to receive accelerated disbursement, recipient countries would have to put in place accounting safeguards to insure that the terms of project loan agreements are preserved, and describe how accelerated disbursement would contribute to economic growth. Second, the United States Executive Director would be required to propose that the Bank's share of project loans could be increased in certain circumstances.

Section 422 directs the United States Executive Director of the World Bank to propose an increase in structural adjustment lending. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the Congress a report on the effectiveness of increased structural adjustment lending 1 year after enactment.

This section also instructs the United States Executive Director of the World Bank to advocate a small-scale credit program for low-income individuals who have limited access to credit and to advocate the creation of small-scale credit funds within the central banks of developing nations receiving structural adjustment loans.

Section 423 states a sense of the Congress that reducing capital flight from developing countries is an essential prerequisite to resolving the developing country debt crisis. It directs the United States Executive Directors of the World Bank to develop proposals for both developing and developed countries to minimize capital flight from developing nations, and to propose increased lending by the World Bank to reform financial sectors of developing countries to enlarge capital markets and encourage domestic savings in those countries.

Section 424 requires the President to initiate negotiations to amend the articles of agreement of the World Bank to provide for the establishment of a bank subsidiary of the World Bank. This subsidiary would be capitalized by the World Bank at $1,000,000,000 and would be permitted to leverage its capital at a 5:1 ratio. This section also requires the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study of the need for a general capital increase for the World Bank which would be transmitted to the Congress no later than November 1, 1986, or 60 days after enactment, whichever occurs later.

Section 426 contains 3 provisions relating to trade liberalization in developing countries. First, this section states the sense of the Congress that the prosperity of developing nations and the United States is linked. It declares it to be the policy of the United States that assistance to developing nations shall be consistent with long term trade liberalization in developing country markets.

Second, this section directs the United States Executive Director of the multilateral development banks to: (1) propose that loans or guarantees from those institutions be consistent with reduction of trade and investment barriers by developing countries, and specifically directs the Executive Directors to vote against loans which would be inconsistent with the advancement of long term trade liberalization and increased market access in developing countries; (2) keep United States firms fully informed of bidding opportunities in countries receiving loans from development banks and provide assistance to United States firms to fulfill the requirements of the bidding process, and to investigate complaints regarding the awarding of procurement contracts; (3) propose that the World Bank coordinate its actions more closely with the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Finally, this section directs the Secretary of the Treasury to arrange for the appointment of foreign commerce officer to serve with each of the United States Executive Directors of the multilateral development banks to help promote United States exports.

Section 427 requires that the Secretary of the Treasury to continue ongoing negotiations with Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and Japan, as well as other OECD countries to coordinate macroeconomic policies, achieve sustained noninflationary growth in developed and developing countries, and encourage growth based on a balance of foreign and domestic demand. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to explore the possibility of increasing the amount of oil purchased from developing countries by industrialized countries and encourages the acquisition of oil through the barter of surplus agricultural commodities.

Section 431 requires the Secretary of the Treasury, working in conjunction with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board and the Comptroller of the Currency, to explore changes in the structure of United States capital markets and the regulation of private financial institutions to help address the debt crisis in a manner consistent with increased growth in debtor countries and increased stability in the United States financial system.

Section 431 also requires the Secretary to report to the Congress 3 months after the date of enactment with conclusions and recommendations for action. He specifically is directed to analyze the following: (1) legislative or regulatory changes to permit longer write-off periods by banks for losses associated with loans to debtor developing nations; (2) ways to encourage the growth of a secondary market in developing country debt; (3) the advisability of the creation of a new fund administered by the multilateral development banks in which shares would be purchased by financial institutions to create new lending capacity for debor developing countries.

Section 432 instructs the United States Executive Director of the multilateral development banks to propose increased use of co-financing by the banks. In addition, the United States Executive Director of the World Bank is instructed to initiate discussions with the other directors of that bank to propose that steps be taken to increase the World Bank's role as an intermediary and coordinator in generating new capital for developing countries.

Sections 436 through 444 comprise the "Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency Act," endorsing participation of the United States in the proposed Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), except that participation will begin no sooner than fiscal year 1988, and only to the extent budgetary resources are made available by future action of the Banking Committee.

Section 446 amends the Inter-American Development Bank Act (22 U.S.C. 283) to authorize the merger of the interregional and ordinary capital resources. Section 447 instructs the United States Executive Director at the Inter-American Development Bank to initiate discussions of a provision to allow waiver of country program limitations under specified conditions.

H.R. 3498 as incorporated into H.R. 4800 contains 3 major provisions.

The first provision directs the President to initiate international negotiations on exchange rate reform. It states that a top priority in international negotiations related to trade shall be the achievement of a competitive exchange rate for the dollar. It also requires that the President shall seek to confer and negotiate with other countries through an international conference on the exchange rate system, either through a newly-created mechanism or an existing mechanism, for the following purposes: reviewing the existing international exchange rate system, developing a program for reform of that system to provide for long-term exchange rate stability and an agenda for implementing such a program; and recommending proposals to achieve better coordination of macroeconomic policies among the major industrialized nations and greater stability in trade and current account balances and in the exchange rates of the dollar and other currencies.

The second major provision creates a Strategic Currency Reserve and provides for its use. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a Strategic Currency Reserve within the Exchange Stabilization Fund, and directs the Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, to purchase and sell foreign currencies at those times that such action would be most effective to offset speculative movements of the dollar away from its competitive exchange rate or to assist the gradual movement of the dollar toward a competitive exchange rate. Finally, it provides that these actions shall be coordinated with other countries to the extent possible.

The third major section of H.R. 3498 requires the Secretary of the Treasury, after consultation with the Chairman of the Federal Reserve, to submit reports to the Congress on progress in achieving exchange rate reform. The Secretary is directed to submit independent written reports within 30 days of the enactment of this Act and on April 20 and September 20 of each year thereafter. Among other things, the reports shall set forth the approximate changes in the exchange rate of the dollar required to attain balance in the United States merchandise trade and current accounts, the effects on United States industry when the dollar exceeds that level, evaluation of the conditions that cause the exchange rate of the dollar to exceed that level, and recommendations for changing United States economic policy to attain a balance in the current analyze for any country with which the United States has substantial bilateral trade competition or bilateral capital flows, the extent to which each country's exchange rate differs from its respective competitive exchange rate level, and the trends and policies affecting its exchange rate and international capital flows. Finally, it provides that the Secretary shall consult with the House and Senate Banking Committees on the report to its respective body containing its view and recommendations with respect to the Treasury's intended policies.

H.R. 3667, as incorporated into H.R. 4800 would authorize an appropriation of $300 million to the "Competitive Tied Aid Fund" established within the Department of the Treasury, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. It may be used by the Secretary to make grants to supplement the financing of American exports by the Eximbank or by private financial institutions. The resulting financial package (the loan plus the grant) would be a form or "tied aid credit," or, as it is more colloquially known, a "mixed credit."

This bill establishes a war chest very similiar to the one requested by the administration. It would remain under the sole control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and would be used in an aggressive and preemptive manner. Unlike the administration's request, no sunset provision was established, since the committee felt a definite termination date for the war chest might induce our negotiating partners to sit tight and wait for it to expire. And no unilateral authority was granted the President to impound appropriated funds. Instead, the President could, if he felt the war chest was no longer needed, transmit to the Congress a normal recision request. Even without such a recision, funds appropriated to the Competitive Tied Aid Fund need not be spent if no longer needed, since the Secretary would exercise complete control over expenditures from the Fund, and could simply refuse to authorize expenditures beyond the amount he deemed necessary to achieve the purposes of the Fund. Finally, the Committee authorized appropriations for fiscal year 1987, rather than fiscal year 1986, and provided that the funds, once appropriated, would be available without fiscal year limitation. This bill was incorporated into H.R. 4800, as introduced, but was then substantially amended on the House floor. A provision similar to this bill was enacted into law as part of H.R. 5548.

JAN SCRUGGS, ROBERT DOUBEK AND JOHN WHEELER CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS

H.R. 2591

June 11, 1986—By a vote of 224 yeas to 186 nays the House failed to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 2591.

Summary

Section 1 authorizes the President to present, on behalf of Congress, special gold medals to Jan Scruggs, Robert Doubek and John Wheeler in recognition of their tireless efforts to give the Vietnam Veterans Memorial to the Nation.

Section 2 authorizes an appropriation not to exceed $25,000 to design and strike the gold medals. Duplicates of the gold medals may be minted in bronze and sold at a price designed to recover the costs of manufacturing the original gold medals.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS EMERGENCY ACQUISITIONS AMENDMENTS OF 1986

H.R. 4701

Summary

The Financial Institutions Emergency Acquisition Amendments of 1986, allows the acquisition of failing banks, and their parent bank holding companies, but out FDIC insured banks or bank holding companies. This title not only permits the acquisition of FDIC insured banks banks before they fail, it also creates a threshold measurement for eligibility for these banks if they have assets of

$500 million or more, if they are one the 10 largest insured banks in the State, or if they are subsidiaries of the same holding company with aggregate assets of $500 million or more and represent at least one-third of the total assets of all insured bank subsidiaries of the holding company. There are similar eligibility standards for the emergency interstate acquisition of in-state holding companies, if such holding companies have a subsidiary bank or banks in danger of closing with aggregate assets of $500 million of more or if one of them is one of the 10 largest banks in the State, and in either case when such bank or banks represent 33 percent or more of the total assets of the holding company's insured banking subsidiaries. Under certain conditions, the healthy subsidiary banks may also be acquired provided, generally, that the out of State acquiror also acquires one of the troubled subsidiary banks of the holding company.

The bill contains provisions regarding consultations with state banking supervisors in these transactions, and also generally provides that out of State acquirors be accorded parity with their in-State bank or bank holding company counterparts, especially with regard to in state expansions, unless otherwise prohibited. This title also includes other in-State or in-region entities that are prepared to acquire the banks in danger of closing without the use of provisions of Title II. Such certifications may be overridden by the Federal Reserve if it determines such entities do not have the necessary financial or managerial resources.

(For further action see H.R. 5576, Title II.)

COMPREHENSIVE MONEY LAUNDERING PREVENTION ACT

H.R. 5176

July 22, 1986—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by roll call vote of 47 ayes to 0 nays.

Aug. 5, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-746.

Sept. 8, 1986—Incorporated into H.R. 5484, the Omnibus Drug Enforcement, Education and Control Act of 1986, Title V.

Summary

H.R. 5176 is a compendium of previous money laundering legislation and was eventually incorporated into H.R. 5484 as Title V. Sections 2, 3 and 4 subject persons to criminal liability for structuring a currency transaction in order to evade the reporting requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act; authorize the seizure and forfeiture of cash or property related to such cash, for causing a financial institution to fail to file according to the reporting requirements; substantially increases, under certain circumstances, the maximum fine for a criminal violation of the Bank Secrecy Act by increasing from $500,000 to $1,000,000 for individuals and to $5,000,000 for all others.

Sections 4, 5, and 6 direct banking regulators to prescribe regulations requiring insured financial institutions to establish and maintain Bank Secrecy Act compliance procedures; amend the Change in Bank Control Act and Change in Savings and Loan Act to give regulators additional time to investigate acquirors of banks and savings and loan institutions and other changes; direct the Secretary of the Treasury to take certain corrective motions pursuant to Bank Secrecy Act authority.

Sections 7, 8 and 9 amend the Right to Financial Privacy Act to clarify the type and amount of information a financial institution can voluntarily give to law enforcement authorities without notifying the customer or insiders of financial institutions (i.e. officer, director or controlling shareholder); amend the exemption requirements under the Bank Secrecy Act by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to review such exemptions whenever there is a change of management or control of the financial institution and other requirements; provide the Secretary of the Treasury with civil summons authority to assist in carrying out Bank Secrecy Act responsibilities.

Section 10 requires the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Federal Reserve, to develop an international information exchange system with the central banks or other appropriate governmental authorities of other countries to reduce the flow of money from illicit drug operations and other criminal activities.

(For further action, see H.R. 5484.)

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

H.R. 3810

July 16, 1986—Referred for a period ending no later than July 28, 1986 to the Committees on Agriculture, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Education and Labor, Energy and Commerce, Post Office and Civil Service, and Ways and Means.

July 16, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-682, Part I (Committee on the Judiciary).

July 23, 1986—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs granted an extension for further consideration ending not later than August 5, 1986.

Aug. 5, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-682, Part II (Committee on Education and Labor).

Aug. 5, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-682, Part III (Committee on Ways and Means).

Aug. 5, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-682, Part IV (Committee on Energy and Commerce).

Aug. 5, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-682, Part V (Committee on Agriculture).

Aug. 6, 1986—Committee discharged by unanimous consent.

Oct. 9, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 230 ayes to 166 nays (Record Vote No. 457).

Oct. 9, 1986—House incorporated this measure in S. 1200 as an amendment.

Oct. 9, 1986—House incorporated H.R. 5665 in this measure as an amendment.

Summary

The House Select Committee on Aging joined the Housing Subcommittee for a hearing on August 6, 1986, on the impact on assisted housing programs of the implementation of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program. One section of H.R. 3810 (which eventually became the Inmigration Reform and Control Act of 1986) would require all applicants or recipients of Federal housing assistance to certify as to their United States citizenship or to provide documentation or other evidence establishing status as an alien eligible for assistance. The HUD Secretary would have to verify the aliens' status with the Immigration and Naturalization Service which would use the SAVE computer program for that purpose. Under certain circumstances, the HUD Secretary may waive the mandatory verification requirements. Most of the witnesses supported the waiver provision and recommended clarifying the eligibility requirements so families containing citizens or eligible aliens would not be ineligible for Federal housing assistance if any member were an ineligible alien.

(For further action, see S. 1200.)

FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN INSURANCE CORPORATION RECAPITALIZATION ACT

H.R. 4907

Summary

H.R. 4907 would amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act by adding a new section to that Act, requiring the Federal Home Loan Banks (the Banks) to invest in a newly created Financing Corporation (the Corporation) which would in turn, be required to invest in the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC). The cumulative amount of the Bank's investment into this Corporation would be up to $3 billion, $2.2 billion of which may be leveraged by the Corporation up to 5 times in the capital markets, in order to bolster FSLIC resources. Specific provisions are set forth as to the mechanics of the Bank's investment into the Corporation, and the nature of the obligations issued by the Corporation.

Authority is also given to the Financing Corporation to assess the FSLIC insured institutions 1/12 of 1 percent of the total amount of all their accounts on an annual basis. Additional exceptional authority is given to the Corporation to assess these institutions 1/8 of 1 percent of the total amount of their accounts on an annual basis upon FHLBB approval with certain limitations. Specific guidelines as to the nature of the Corporation, its investments, and certain limitations on its borrowings are also set forth.

(For further action, see H.R. 5576, Title I.)

DEPOSITORY INSTITUTION EXAMINATION IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 4917

Aug. 13, 1986—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, as amended, by voice vote.

Sept. 9, 1986—Report filed in House. H. Rept. 99-809, Part I.

Sept. 29, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by roll call vote of 342 ayes to 49 nays (Recorded Vote No. 424).

Oct. 1, 1986—In Senate, held at desk by unanimous consent.

Summary

H.R. 4917 would improve the quality of examinations of depository institutions. Section II directs the Depository Institutions Examination Council (DIEC) to prepare guidelines for Federal despository examiners living and travel expenses while on temporary duty assignments. Section III extablishes the following federal agencies as independent agencies; the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB), and the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) effectively removing these agencies from certain provision of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act. Sections IV and V direct the DIEC to consolidate the training programs of federal examiners, and to study the feasibility of establishing a Graduate Degree Program in financial management analysis for Federal examiners and supervisors. Section VI directs the DIEC to establish minimum requirements for examinations by State depository institutions supervisory agencies and a uniform procedure to review the adequacy of State examinations. Sections VII and VIII redesignate the Financial Institutions Examination Council as the Depository Institutions Examination Council and establishes a demonstration project in accordance with section 4703 of title 5, United States Code for the Federal depository institutions regulatory agencies with each project determined jointly by each agency and the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

CONGRESSIONAL GOLD METAL ACT

H.R. 5236

Sept. 9, 1986—Passed House, by voice vote.

Summary

Section 1 states that the legislation will be cited as the Congressional Gold Medal Act.

Section 2 finds that the Congressional Gold Medal is the highest award that Congress presents, and standards should be adopted to assure that the award is given to those who have truly contributed to enriching the history of the Nation, and that only the most important acts of lifetime achievements are so honored.

Section 3 establishes the Congressional Gold Medal.

Section 4 authorizes that each medal shall be 1.5 inches in diameter and contain .999 pure gold. The obverse of the medal shall be emblematic of the recipient with a standard reverse.

Section 5 states that the gold medals shall be presented to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

Section 6 states that the medals are numismatic items and bronze duplicates may be struck for sale.

Section 7 sets 5 criteria which must be met by a potential gold medal recipient.

Section 8 provides that the medals shall be presented only after enactment of the legislation authorizing such presentation.

TRUTH IN SAVINGS AND CREDIT CARD APPLICATIONS ACT

H.R. 5613

Sept. 30, 1986—Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs ordered reported favorably, by roll call of 38 ayes to 10 nays.

Oct. 7, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by voice vote.

Oct. 10, 1986—In Senate, referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.

Summary

H.R. 5613 would require that all depository institutions and credit card issuers disclose interest rate terms, and conditions and related fees in a uniform and clear manner. Title I, Truth in Savings specifies interest bearing account offered by depository institutions. Title II, Truth in Credit Card Applications spells out disclosure requirements for all issuers of credit cards.

The Federal Reserve is directed to promulgate regulations to carry out the purpose and provisions of the Act with the exception of credit unions for which the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) will promulgate interest rate disclosure.

BANKING STABILITY, HOUSING IMPROVEMENT, AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1986

H.R. 5576

Sept. 23, 1986—Request made for placement on the next Suspension Calendar.

Oct. 7, 1986—Passed House, as amended, by voice vote.

Summary

Title I, the FSLIC Recapitalization Act of 1986, would amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act by adding a new section to that Act, requiring Federal Home Loan Banks (the Banks) to invest in a newly created Financing Corporation (the Corporation) which would in turn, be required to invest in the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (FSLIC) the cumulative amount of the banks investment into this Corporation would be up to $3 billion, $2.2 billion of which may be leveraged by the Corporation up to 5 times in the capital markets, in order to bolster FSLIC resources. Specific provisions are set forth as to the mechanics of the Bank's investment into the Corporation, and the nature of the obligations issued by the Corporation.

Authority is also given to the Financing Corporation to assess the FSLIC insured institutions $\frac{1}{12}$ of 1 percent of the total amount of all their accounts on an annual basis. Additional exceptional authority is given to the Corporation to assess these institutions $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 percent of the total amount of their accounts on an annual basis upon FHLBB approval with certain limitations. Specific guidelines as to the nature of the Corporation, its investment, and certain limitations on its borrowings are also set forth.

Title II, the Financial Institutions Emergency Acquisition Amendments of 1986, allows the acquisition of failing banks, and their parent bank holding companies, buy out FDIC insured banks or bank holding companies. This title not only permits the acquisition of FDIC insured banks banks before they fail, it also creates a threshold measurement for eligibility for these banks if they have assets of $500 million or more, if they are one of the 10 largest insured banks in the State, or if they are subsidiaries of the same holding company with aggregate assets of $500 million or more and represent at least one-third of the total assets of all insured bank subsidiaries of the holding company. There are similar eligibility standards for the emergency interstate acquisition of in-state holding companies, if such holding companies have a subsidiary bank or banks in danger of closing with aggregate assets of $500 million of more or if one of them is one of the 10 largest banks in the State, and in either case when such bank or banks represent 33 percent or more of the total assets of the holding company's insured banking subsidaries. Under certain conditions, the healthy subsidiary banks may also be acquired provided, generally, that the out of state acquiror also acquires one of the troubled subsidiary banks of the holding company.

The title contains provisions regarding consultations with State banking supervisors in these transactions, and also generally provides that out of State acquirors be accorded parity with their in-State bank or bank holding company counterparts, especially with regard to in State expansions, unless otherwise prohibited. This title also includes other in-State or in-region entities that are prepared to acquire the banks in danger of closing without the use of provisions of title II. Such certifications may be overridden by the Federal Reserve if it determines such entities do not have the necessary financial or managerial resources.

Title II, the Expedited Funds Availability Act, mandates the Federal Reserve to implement the temporary availability schedule in section 4 for funds deposited by check within 90 days after enactment and to establish the permanent availability schedule in section 3 within 3 years after the effective date of section 4. Safeguard exemptions waiving the availability schedule for deposited checks are provided, such as in the first 30 days of a new account, for 6 months after an account which has been overdrawn on 3 separate and distinct occasions, and when the receiving depository institution suspects fraud, check kiting or when the drawer or drawee has or is about to become subject to bankruptcy. The title requires depository institutions to accrue interest on interest-bearing accounts not later than the day on which provisional credit is received, and clarifies and improves disclosure requirements of funds availability policies to consumers. Title II also requires the Federal banking regulators to use existing administrative enforcement mechanisms to enforce compliance and authorizes the Federal Reserve to prevent Federally insured institutions from doing business with payment system participants not in compliance with this Act. It establishes guidelines for civil liability penalties in individual and class actions brought under this title.

Title IV, the Housing and Community Development Act, includes the extension of FmHA and HUD-FHA insuring authorities, CDBG, UDAG, and other neighborhood programs. Notable programs granted continuation under title IV include FHA mortgage insurance programs, flood and crime insurance programs, rental rehabilitation and development grant programs, elderly and handicapped housing as well as congregate services programs, solar energy programs and HUD research programs. Additionally, new programs provided for under title IV allow shelter for the homeless and displaced; assist in providing families zones nationwide to stimulate investment and employment, provide procedures and policies for mandatory meals programs for the elderly in assisted housing, and assistance in eliminating discriminatory housing practices.

SUMMARY OF OVERSIGHT AND LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES—FULL COMMITTEE

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

Conduct of Monetary Policy

On February 26, 1985, the Committee received the "Midyear Monetary Policy Report to the Congress" pursuant to the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978 (P.L. 95–523) from the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and heard testimony from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker. This hearing assessed the Federal Reserve's conduct of monetary policy in light of the Humphrey-Hawkins goals of full employment and 3% inflation.

A follow-up hearing on March 5, 1985 allowed four former members of the Council of Economic Advisors to assess the conduct of monetary policy by the Federal Reserve.

On July 17, 1985, the Honorable Paul A. Volcker testified concerning the conduct of monetary policy, concentrating his analysis on the distortions in the economy, including the Federal budget deficit, the worsening credit deficit, the "net debtor" status of the United States, the decline of employment and investment in heavy industry, and the current "growth" recession.

As a continuation of this hearing on the following day, additional witnesses were asked to assess the Federal Reserve's conduct of monetary policy.

On February 19 and July 29, 1986, the Committee met to hear testimony from Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker and to receive the Federal Reserve Board's "Monetary Policy Report to the Congress."

U.S. Proposals on the International Debt Crisis

On October 22, 1985, the Full Committee heard from the Honorable James A. Baker III, Secretary of the Treasury, on the U.S. proposal for alleviating the international debt crisis. The Secretary's proposal, referred to as the "Program for Sustained Growth," was advanced at the annual IMF World Bank meeting held in September, 1985.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, REGULATION AND INSURANCE

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

Federal Home Loan Bank Board Direct Investment Proposed Regulation

A hearing was held on H. Con. Res. 34 to determine the impact of a proposed Federal Home Loan Bank Board regulation restricting Federally insured savings and loan associations from direct investment in real estate, service corporations and equity securities, and to examine other alternatives to the regulation as requested by the resolution.

Farm Debt

Two days of hearings were held on March 20 and 21, 1985, on the farm credit situation, its causes and effects, its implications for commercial banks engaged primarily in agricultural lending, and recommendations for resolving the farm credit problem.

Golden Pacific National Bank

Two days of hearings were held on July 31 and August 1, 1985, on the circumstances leading to and subsequent handling of the failure of the Golden Pacific National Bank (GPNB) by bank officials, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Subcommittee Members also heard testimony from bank depositors about the difficulty in obtaining information and establishing the insurability of their funds from the FDIC.

The First National Bank of Boston

On April 3-4, 1985, hearings were held on the Bank of Boston's compliance with certain money laundering provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act and the various Federal regulatory agencies' enforcement of those provisions. The Bank Secrecy Act was enacted in order to strengthen the ability of the Federal Government to fight money laundering in drug trafficking, racketeering and a wide variety of crimes. The Bank of Boston, among others, was found to be in violation of a number of those money laundering provisions. In addition, insufficient enforcement of the Bank Secrecy Act by Federal regulators allowed these violations to go unnoticed for some time and brought to light possible weaknesses in the regulatory structure for identifying financial institution noncompliance with certain money laundering provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act.

Testimony was heard from Bank of Boston and Shawmut Bank executives, as well as from a number of bank regulators.

Financial Condition of Bank and Thrift Industries

The Subcommittee held five days of hearings on March 5, 12, 13 and 20, and April 9, 1986, on the financial condition of the bank and thrift industries. These hearings touched upon such topics as net worth certificates, emergency acquisition and merger authority, the problems in the savings and loan industry, the impact of falling oil prices, declining agricultural economics, international debt, and other topics.

During the hearings, the Subcommittee heard from Federal regulators, industry representatives, Members of Congress, state regulators, Treasury representatives and others.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

Reauthorization of Community Development Block Grant and Urban Development Action Grant Programs and Home Mortgage Disclosure Act

The purpose of these hearings was to receive testimony from public representatives of communities and towns across the nation that participate in the Community Development Block Grant program and the Urban Development Action Grant Program, as well as private citizens, as to how their areas would be harmed if, as requested in the President's budget, the CDBG Program was drastically cut and the UDAG Program terminated.

The Loss of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Units

This hearing was held to begin to gather information from the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other organizations as to the possible loss of multifamily housing to low and moderate income tenants over the next decade because of the ability of owners of 221(d)(3) BMIR and 236 projects to prepay their mortgages and convert these projects for use by higher income tenants. The hearing focused on gaining some idea of the number of units that could be lost, as well as possible alternative proposals to encourage owners not to prepay their mortgages.

Mortgage Foreclosures and Other Current Mortgage Credit Issues

Testimony was received from Congressman Traficant of Ohio with regard to his proposal to help families confronted with the loss of their homes through foreclosures, as well as to hear testimony from organizations representing mortgage lenders as to the particular reasons why homebuyers were not able to have their mortgage loans approved in a time frame stipulated by the lender, which in many cases resulted in the interest rate on their loan being increased.

Discrimination in Federally-Assisted Housing Programs

During 1985 and 1986, five days of hearings were held on the problem of racial discrimination in HUD and FmHA Federally-assisted housing programs. The hearings were held November 25, 1985, and on January 30, February 27, May 6 and May 13, 1986, in Washington, D.C. All witnesses agreed that a serious problem exists for racial minorities attempting to secure decent and affordable housing and that the Federal Government has been lax in enforcing legal prohibitions against discrimination. Recommendations for eliminating the scourge of racial segregation in Federally-assisted housing programs included: increasing the production of subsidized housing affordable to lower income families; requiring all communities affordable to lower income families; requiring all communities receiving housing or community development assistance to establish desegregation goals and timetables; HUD and FmHA should collect the data necessary to document minority participation in their programs; HUD and FmHA should vigorously enforce tenant selection, tenant assignment, site selection, and affirmative fair housing marketing requirements to assure segregated housing conditions are eliminated; provide Federal funding for fair housing testing activities; amend Title VI of the Civil Rights Act to provide administrative hearings at HUD with authority to order remedies; and HUD and FmHA must increase compliance reviews and apply financial sanctions to assure compliance.

Tenant Management of Public Housing

On March 25, 1986, witnesses representing tenant organizations, tenant management corporations, and public housing authorities testified regarding the benefits and difficulties, the successes and the failures of having resident tenants in public housing projects undertake the management responsibilities for those projects. Successful tenant management efforts have involved strong and established tenant leaders, sufficient modernization funds, thorough training and cooperative assistance from public housing authorities. Beneficial improvements have included increased sense of resident self-determination and control, improved maintenance efforts, and expansion of employment opportunities. A variety of models exist for defining the scope of responsibilities undertaken by tenant management organizations.

Impact of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program on Assisted Housing Programs

The House Select Committee on Aging joined the Housing Subcommittee for a hearing on August 6, 1986, on the impact on assisted housing programs of the implementation of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) Program. One section of H.R. 3810 (which eventually became the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986) would require all applicants or recipients of Federal housing assistance to certify as to their U.S. citizenship or to provide documentation or other evidence establishing status as an alien eligible for assistance. The HUD Secretary would have to verify the aliens' status with the Immigration and Naturalization Service which would use the SAVE computer program for that purpose. Under certain circumstances, the HUD Secretary may waive the mandatory verification requirements. Most of the witnesses supported the waiver provision and recommended clarifying the eligibility requirements so families containing citizens or eligible aliens would not be ineligible for Federal housing assistance if any member were an ineligible alien.

HUD Inspector General Report on Programs and Operations

The purpose of this hearing was to obtain additional information from the HUD Inspector General about policies and practices brought into question in the Office of Inspector General Report to the Congress for the period April 1, 1985 through September 30, 1985. The Subcommittee concentrated on the equity-skimming problem generally and, in particular, how it was manifested in Houston, Milwaukee, Camden and the Washington, DC area. In addition, the hearing focused on the illegal conduct of high level political appointees in HUD.

GAO Report on Questionable Practices in Awarding an Urban Development Action Grant Resulting in the Pirating of a Manufacturing Operation from St. Paul, Minnesota

The purpose of this hearing was to ascertain whether or not the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development acted within the law in awarding an Urban Development Action Grant (USAG), as well as permitting certain Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, to be used by Wilmington, North Carolina. The GAO report raised questions concerning a violation of the prohibition on using Federal funds to relocate a business or manufacturing operation from one city to another. The Subcommittee focused on the appropriateness of the Secretary's actions in finally awarding this grant and permitting the use of CDBG funds after having been made aware by individual members of the Congress, the Subcommittee and local government officials that the award was questionable, insofar as a relocation was actually planned contrary to explicit provisions of law. The inquiry also concerned the question of political influence on the Secretary to make the award despite documented forewarnings from several sectors, including the Subcommittee.

Impact of Funding Reductions in Federal Housing and Community Development Programs on Small Communities and Urban Counties

The purpose of this hearing was to further assess the impact of the drastic funding reductions on places such as Hazleton, Pennsylvania (the site of the hearing) and adjacent communities in the Wilkes-Barre area. Congressman Kanjorski, a member of the Subcommittee, had initiated the hearing as a result of concerns raised by local government officials from Lucerne County, Wilkes-Barre, Monroe County, and the City of Hazleton, as well as private business representatives from the area. In addition to the funding impact issue, the Subcommittee heard testimony from operators and participants of the Lucerne County Alternate Care Facility on the need for and success of such facilities as a less costly alternative to nursing homes for many elderly and handicapped persons.

The Loss of Subsidized Multifamily Housing: The Rural Elderly and Low Income FmHA Rental Housing Crisis

The purpose of this hearing was to inquire into the loss of rural low income housing financed by the Farmers Home Administration as a result of owners prepaying their loans. Testimony was taken from the FmHA, rural low-income housing organizations, home builders, syndicators, and Congressman Al Swift. The hearing focused on the extent of the repayment of Section 515 loans resulting in the displacement of low income and elderly tenants and the need for Congress to remedy this situation. Both short- and long-range remedies to prevent low income families from being thrown into the street (as witnesses testified had occurred in California) were presented for consideration. Within these remedies the legitimate concerns of prepaying owners were given consideration against the express congressional intent that Section 515 low income and elderly rural people not be deprived of the housing that was built for them with these subsidized FmHA loans.

Investigative Hearing on Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority

A one-day investigative hearing was held to review the findings of the HUD Inspector General's Report on the Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority and to further investigate allocations pertaining to the mismanagement of the Housing Authority by the current management personnel. In addition, the hearing provided an opportunity for the residents and the administrators of the Housing Authority to respond publicly to the serious deficiencies identified by the Inspector General's Report issued on March 14, 1986. The hearing sought to review why the conditions in CMHA properties have remained in such bad condition over the past six years. Both in the 1982 and 1986 reports, the HUD Inspector General concluded that the Housing Authority had paid excessive wages, had poor management of its maintenance programs, and had high administrative costs, inadequate security, and insufficient screening of tenants. Continued deterioration and numerous complaints to Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar of Cleveland, a Member of the Subcommittee, by Housing Authority, residents prompted the Subcommittee's attention to the continued deterioration in the operations of the Housing Authority. Testimony was heard from some 25 witnesses, the Inspector General of HUD, HUD public housing officials, the management officers on the Housing Authority, tenant representatives, and local elected officials. As a result of the hearing, the Subcommittee is in the process of reviewing the charges on the poor management practices of the Housing Authority Directors and is reviewing the option of recommending further review by the General Accounting Office and the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Housing Needs of Hispanics

A hearing was held on the housing needs of Hispanics during the Congressional observance of Hispanic Heritage Week (September 14–19, 1985) in order to assess the housing needs and conditions of Hispanics in the United States. The Subcommittee received testimony from academics, nonprofit organizations, such as the National Council on Aging and the New York Hispanic Housing Coalition, and community-based economic development corporations, which presented a broad-based review of housing conditions of Hispanics in the Northeast, Midwest, Southwest, Southeast, and Western regions of the United States. Also included in the hearing record are two reports issued by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress entitled "Housing Conditions of Hispanic Americans" and "Hispanic Children in Poverty."

Public Housing Needs and Conditions in Houston

A one-day field hearing was held in October 1985 in Houston, Texas, as a part of the Subcommittee's oversight of Federally-assisted housing and community development programs, as well as an assessment of the housing needs in Houston. Testimony was received from city officials, numerous public housing tenants and tenant organizations, academics, and nonprofit organizations, including legal advocacy organizations, as well as the National Coalition for the Homeless and shelter providers. One hearing panel composed of tenants, academics, and legal advocacy groups specifically spoke against the demolition application for the Allen Parkway Village public housing project submitted to HUD by the City of Houston. Allen Parkway Village is a 1,000-unit public housing project located next to Houston's central business district and represents approximately one-quarter of all conventional public housing units in Houston. The Subcommittee has since initiated an investigation into the demolition of this vitally needed housing project, including a request to the General Accounting Office on this issue.

Public Housing Needs and Conditions in Dallas

In October 1985, the Subcommittee held a one-day field hearing in Dallas on public housing needs and conditions in that city. As in the Houston field hearing, the Subcommittee reviewed Federally-assisted housing and community development programs and toured several public housing projects. Testimony was received from city and county officials, and community groups and organizations. A special panel, including the Jefferson Public Housing Authority located in east Texas, addressed the issue of racial segregation in public housing. The National Coalition for the Homeless and shelter providers also testified.

HUD Report on Homelessness—II

The Housing Subcommittee held a hearing on December 4, 1985, to further review the HUD Report on the Homeless and Emergency Shelters issued in May 1985. This hearing was a follow-up of an initial joint hearing with the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Manpower and Housing concerning the HUD Report on the Homeless held on May 24, 1984. The hearing testimony, which was presented by nonprofit homeless service providers and academic experts, critiqued the flawed methodology of the report and challenged the estimates made by HUD of the number of homeless in the United States. HUD and the private consulting firm, WESTAT, Inc., the author of the HUD Report, also testified.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND COINAGE

LEGISLATIVE AND INVESTIGATIVE HEARINGS

Credit Card Interest Rates

On October 29, 1985, the Subcommittee heard testimony on H.R. 1197 and H.R. 3408, bills which call for a national ceiling on credit card interest rates. H.R. 1197 would limit interest on credit cards to five percentage points above the Federal Reserve discount rate. H.R. 3408 would limit credit card interest rates each quarter to six percentage points above the yield on 3-month Treasury obligations during the second month of the preceding quarter. The ceiling in H.R. 3408 would not take effect if the Federal Reserve determined that credit card rates reflected the cost of funds to creditors.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act Amendments

On August 12, 1986, the Subcommittee heard testimony on H.R. 1575, a bill to amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. The bill would require the Federal Reserve to hold public hearings and reconsider exemptions for business credit from its regulations implementing the Equal Credit Opportunity Act. The hearing considered testimony that women business owners are discriminated against in their efforts to secure business credit, and that the current exemptions make it harder to prove cases of discrimination.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC MONETARY POLICY

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

Capital Adequacy Guidelines for Government Securities Dealers Proposed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York

This hearing, held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, examined whether proposed guidelines would strengthen the self-regulation of the then largely unregulated government securities market and whether additional regulation would be helpful.

Financing of Mergers and Acquisitions

The impact of the financing of mergers and acquisitions on economic activity was examined, in an effort to measure the impact of mergers and acquisitions on domestic credit.

Regulation and Supervision of the Government Securities Market

Testimony was given concerning legislation to regulate the government securities market, including H.R. 2521 and H.R. 1896, both bills to authorize the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve to regulate the activities of government securities dealers.

Impact of Withdrawal and Disinvestment from South Africa on Domestic Credit and Other Sectors of the U.S. Economy

This hearing assessed the various risks associated with disinvestment or withdrawal by money managers and financial planners in companies doing business with South Africa.

The Strong Dollar: An Assessment of the Relationship Between the Value of the Dollar, Domestic Credit and Interest Rates

This hearing examined the effects of currency intervention on the valuation of the dollar, domestic credit and interest rates, particularly in light of the dependence of the U.S. on foreign capital.

Effects of Unemployment on the Economy

A hearing was held on the economic significance of the unemployment increases at the beginning of 1986 as announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Later, a hearing examined the relative stickiness of the unemployment levels and other employment-related issues. This hearing examined how the economy might move toward full employment from the excessively high unemployment levels which then prevailed.

U.S. Government Securities Market

The General Accounting Office testified at a hearing on the studies of the operations of the U.S. Government securities market which had been requested by the Subcommittee.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

Changes in the Federal Reserve Act to Increase the Number of Class C Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks

H.R. 2204, the Federal Reserve Bank Directors Act of 1985, amends the Federal Reserve Act to increase from nine to eleven the number of members of the board of directors of a Federal Reserve Bank. It increases from three to five the number of class C members selected by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for membership on the board of a Federal Reserve Bank., It provides that not more than two directors of class C shall be officers or directors, employees, or stockholders of any depository institution which is not a member of the Federal Reserve System. It prohibits to the chairman of deputy chairman of the board of a Federal Reserve Bank from being an officer or director, employee, or stockholder of any depository institution. It provides that the class C director with the longest tenure on the board who is not an officer or director, employee, or stockholder of any depository institution shall preside at meetings in the absense of the chairman and deputy chairman. It requires the designation of the two new members appointed pursuant to this Act at the first meeting of the full board of directors of each Federal Reserve Bank after the date of enactment of this Act, and it sets the respective terms of office of such new members.

Regulation by the Federal Reserve System of the Market for Government Securities

Hearing of H.R. 2521 were held on April 1 and July 9, 1985, Segments of this bill were incorporated into H.R. 2032, the Public Securities Act of 1985, which was marked up and passed by the House Energy and Commerce Committee on September 9, 1985.

Chairman Fauntroy also testified on this bill before a House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on May 2, 1985. H.R. 2032, as amended, was passed by the House on September 17, 1985. Similar legislation was passed by the Senate on September 16, 1986.

STUDIES

Assessing the Validity of M1 as a Target for Monetary Policy

The usefulness of M1 targeting due to the recent proliferation of NOW and Super NOW Accounts was assessed. These accounts, an outgrowth of the Monetary Control Act of 1980, have increased the interest-rate sensitivity of M1, thus reducing the effectiveness of M1 targeting for GNP growth.

Supervision of Treasury Securities Market

A survey of the Federal Reserve System's supervision of the Treasury securities market was prepared by the General Accounting Office in May 1985. It provided a summary of the operations of the government securities market.

U.S. Treasury Securities: The Market's Structure, Risks and Regulation

This study, prepared by the General Accounting Office, assessed the operations of the government securities market, including the growth and composition of the Federal debt, the control of risk by the dealers, the mechanics and use of repurchase agreements, the workings of futures and options markets, and a summary of recent failures in the government securities market.

U.S. Government Securities: Dealer Views on Market Operations and Federal Reserve Oversight

The results of a questionnaire circulated by the GAO to both the primary and other dealer communities concerning the effectiveness of regulation by the Federal Reserve, the overall operations of the government securities market, and the need for additional regulation, were the subject of this GAO report.

U.S. Government Securities: Questions About the Federal Reserve's Securities Transfer System

This study, prepared by the GAO, examined the equity of the Federal Reserve's use of the book-entry system in the government securities market. Specifically, this report assessed whether the Federal Reserve Bank of New York provided equal treatment of all dealers, or whether for geographic reasons, time constraints, etc., some dealers were treated less favorably than others.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

Problems in Mortgage Packaging

Pursuant to its oversight jurisdiction, the Subcommittee held a hearing on April 16, 1985, to examine the problems in mortgage packaging of securities for financial institutions. Bank of America in California sustained a $95 million loss from its participation in handling mortgage securities pools, and Wells Fargo Bank, also in California, experienced some difficulty as well, due to its involvement with such securities. The Subcommittee was interested to learn whether financial institutions and thrifts were in jeopardy from these fraudulent mortgage packaging schemes.

The growth of the secondary mortgage market and increased involvement by commercial banks and thrifts has placed a greater responsibility on bankers and regulators. The secondary mortgage market arose in response to the imbalance of mortgage demand and savings shortages in order to facilitate the flow of mortgages and mortgage funds between capital-short and capital-flush areas of the country.

Testimony received from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board revealed that the problems in the secondary mortgage market were attributable to individual institutions dealing in this secondary mortgage market, and not the market per se. Such fraudulent activities call for a reassessment of standards by financial institutions and the establishment of more prudent practices by bank and thrift managers.

Risks vs. Benefits of Brokered Deposits

With public debate heightening over the utility of brokered deposits, the question of their role as an enhancer of risk and potential exposure of loss to financial institutions and networks of Federal deposit insurance, a hearing was held by the Subcommittee on July 16, 1985, to examine the relationship of brokered deposit usage to failed financial institutions.

In the deregulated atmosphere which permits financial institutions to compete for deposits, concerns have been raised that money brokers readily make funds available to institutions which are in a stressed condition, but nonetheless are willing to pay a premium rate of interest to satisfy their need for funds.

The Subcommittee heard from banking and thrift regulators and from private industry money brokers about the existence, if any, of a relationship between the incidence of brokered deposits and failed institutions. Also discussed were policy issues relative to the current status of Federal deposit insurance limitations, as well as regulatory and legislative efforts to impose additional restrictions on the ability of financial institutions to engage in the use of brokered funds.

Issues Relating to High-Yield Securities

A hearing was held on September 19, 1985, to examine the role of high-yield securities or "junk bonds" in our country's financial institutions. High-yield securities are defined as all bond issues which are either not rated by the major bond-rating agencies or are rated at least one rating below "investment grade," categories generally referred to as at least BBB by Standard & Poor's and Baa by Moody's. Through deregulation, many financial institutions have seen fit to invest in high-yield bonds in an effort to diversify their portfolios and maximize their profits. The Subcommittee was concerned, however, that the very nature of the bonds, coupled with the uncertainty of how issuers might fare in a time of economic downturn, might possibly contribute to the failure of financial institutions which invested in them.

The Subcommittee heard from regulators, private industry representatives, and an academic expert. High-yield securities apparently are being invested in by financial institutions in varying degrees across the United States. Testimony revealed that these securities can be very productive to the investor when proper portfolio management and diversification of risk are exercised. While none of the witnesses could speak with any certainty as to what effect an economic downturn could have on the overall condition of high-yield bonds, it appears that these bonds can enhance earning performance of financial institutions and can contribute to improving their financial condition.

Additionally, the Subcommittee heard opinions relative to the need for guidelines to be followed by financial institutions in making their investment decisions, and testimony was heard about regulatory and legislative efforts to impose greater control over investment in these bonds.

Current Issues Relative to Farm Credit

Throughout 1985, farming and farm credit issues were at the forefront of debate in Washington and throughout the nation. Pursuant to the Subcommittee's responsibility for the appraisal of laws under the jurisdiction of the full Banking Committee, the Subcommittee held a field hearing on December 20, 1985, in Mayfield, Kentucky, in order to examine first-hand the problems of farmers and lending institutions.

The Subcommittee heard testimony from farmers, bankers, state officials and representatives of the Farm Credit System. The causes of the current depressed farm economy were discussed, as were possible solutions to the existing problems. Among the problems highlighted were high interest rates, low commodity prices, high production costs, and rapidly decreasing farmland value. Each of these factors is making it more difficult for farmers to survive, and moderation is needed immediately in interest rates and commodity prices to enable many farmers to continue operations. Also discussed was the need for a return to dominance in world markets by U.S. agriculture and for a long-term, consistent farm policy on the part of the United States Government.

Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the Federal Regulators

On June 11, 1986, the Subcommittee held a hearing to examine the impact of the Deficit Reduction Act (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings) and the Anti-Deficiency Act on the Federal regulatory agencies—the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, and the National Credit Union Administration. The mandatory budget reductions required by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the effect of the Anti-Deficiency Act upon the supervisory and regulatory roles of these Federal agencies were of concern, especially in light of the increasing number of failures of our financial institutions and the already strained personnel.

Testimony from representatives of the above-mentioned agencies revealed that provisions of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings and the Anti-Deficiency Act are placing constraints on the abilities of these agencies to regulate and supervise their member institutions. Application of the statutes to these agencies has forced a reduction in expenditures for personnel, including examiners, at a time when record numbers of banks and thrifts are failing.

Farm Credit System and Its Condition

The Subcommittee held briefings on the current status and financial conditions of the Farm Credit System.

On July 15, officials of the Farm Credit Administration discussed the condition of the Farm Credit System and its efforts to comply with Public Law 99-205, the Farm Credit Amendments Act of 1985. On September 18, Farm Credit System officials presented their views on current conditions. Witnesses agreed the Farm Credit System's problems are serious, but that progress is being made in dealing with the situation.

Commercial Agricultural Credit

A hearing was held on September 25, 1986, on commercial agricultural credit in the nation, with particular emphasis upon the general condition of the agricultural and banking sectors in California. While a great deal of attention has been devoted to agricultural credit problems in the Midwest, California bankers and farmers, although traditionally more diversified than those in the Midwestern states, continue to experience very substantial problems of their own. Testimony was given on legislation to provide for the establishment of a secondary market for agricultural mortgages, similar to the secondary housing mortgage market that presently exists.

There is support for such a secondary market among the banking and life insurance industries. It appears the concept could provide a long-term means of assuring that commercial lending remains a competitive source of agricultural financing.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

Renegotiation Act Amendments

A hearing was held in October 1985 on the general subject of renegotiation and on H.R. 3020, the War Profiteering Prohibition Act of 1985, a bill to revise and reinstate the Renegotiation Act of 1951.

Statutory renegotiation was established during World War II as the Renegotiation Act of 1942, giving the Federal Government the authority to recoup excessive profits from defense contractors. Successor statutes were enacted until the Korean War when the Renegotiation Act of 1951 was enacted, creating the Renegotiation Board. On September 30, 1976, the Renegotiation Board was allowed to expire, its critics contending that it served no useful purpose and did not save the Federal Government enough money to justify its existence.

H.R. 3020 was introduced to revise and reinstate the Renegotiation Act of 1951. It would authorize the Federal Government, acting through a Board, to require Federal Government contractors to refund those portions of profits on defense contracts which were determined to be excessive.

The Subcommittee heard testimony relative to the various controls and procedures within the Department of Defense which are currently employed to address the problem of excessive profits. The issue is one which has received much attention in the media and on Capitol Hill, and witnesses provided varying opinions about the effectiveness of the current efforts. Additionally, studies have been and continue to be conducted on the excessive profits issue by appropriate authorities, and the prospect or need for a reinstatement of the Renegotiation Act of 1951 appears at this time to be at best very questionable.

Favorable action was not taken on H.R. 3020, and the Subcommittee will hold further hearings on the appropriate studies when completed.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIVE HEARINGS

During the 99th Congress, attention was focused principally on the declining competitiveness of U.S. industries in international markets as a major constraint on U.S. economic performance. In addition, the Subcommittee investigated the following issues and their impact on the U.S. economy: the debt crisis; the bilateral trade negotiations between the United States and Canada and the prospects for a closer economic relationship; the liability insurance crisis; the implications of tax simplification; the farm credit crisis; and the deterioration of our defense industrial base.

U.S. Economic Performance: The Nature of the Recovery

In 1983 and early 1984, the growth rate of the U.S. economy was a robust 7 percent. Since that period, however, the economy has been growing at a much more sluggish rate, averaging around 2 percent. The current "recovery" has defied the usual patterns of key economic indicators, raising questions about the long-term stability of the U.S. economy. The Subcommittee undertook a detailed examination of the nature of the current economic recovery and what it portends for our economic future. That investigation revealed a number of anomalies in our current economic situation, including the troublesome expansion of Federal budget deficits, the growth in private and public debt, the high dollar, and a savings and investment record that is the poorest in some 50 years.

Subcommittee deliberations, including an examination of the findings and conclusions of the Bishops' Pastoral Letter on the Economy, also revealed the serious inequities that underpin the current "recovery." The Subcommittee's inquiry elicited several disturbing findings: the recovery reduced the poverty rate from the highs of the early 1980's, but not significantly, leaving it the highest since 1966, with the exception of the earlier Reagan years; distribution of income has worsened for the first time in the postwar period; unemployment remains stuck at about 7 percent.

The International Competitiveness of U.S. Industries

By the beginning of 1985, it had become clear that the deteriorating trade balance of the United States was becoming one of our most serious economic problems. The Subcommittee held an extensive series of hearings inquiring into the declining competitive position of U.S. industries in world markets and exploring alternative policy approaches for reversing this disturbing trend.

The Trade Deficit.—The 99th Congress witnessed a rapid erosion of our trade position. In 1984, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit totaled $123.3 billion. It rose yet again to $150 billion in 1985 and may go as high as $200 billion this year. It is only recently that investment and trade in services could not overcome the imbalance in our merchandise trade. Trade-sensitive industries face an increasing inability to compete successfully in the global market. Many have moved their plants overseas in search of lower costs. Some experts have argued that our industrial base is being irreversibly eroded. As a result of these trends, pressure has escalated in both Congress and the Administration to take steps to find a means of reversing the decline in our trade position. The Subcommittee hearing explored the impact of the trade deficit on the competitiveness of U.S. industry and on future prospects for economic growth.

The Overvalued Dollar.—Beginning in late 1980, the U.S. dollar steadily appreciated to high levels that seriously undercut the competitiveness of many U.S. industries, providing competitors with an unearned advantage by making imports relatively cheap and U.S. exports relatively expensive. In the face of the ballooning trade deficit, many experts emphasized the need to lower the dollar in relation to foreign currencies. However, policymakers also were warned to be attentive to the risks of a sudden depreciation. The hearing focused on the effect of the high dollar on the competitiveness of U.S. industry and strategies to correct the imbalance in exchange rates without further destabilizing the U.S. economy.

The Growing Clamor for Protectionism.—In response to the rapidly escalating trade crisis, pressure for protectionist policies has become stronger and, increasingly, more compelling. Over 200 trade proposals were presented to the 99th Congress, many of which called for import surcharges or barriers of some kind. The Subcommittee held hearings to explore how best to respond to the growing pressures on the government for protectionist trade policies. Witnesses pointed out the limitations on trade relief as a solution to competitive problems; the costs of protectionism to consumers, including other U.S. industries; and the inherent risks such an approach held for the international trading system. The Subcommittee inquiry revealed a need for both a turnaround in macroeconomic policy, particularly in regard to the exchange rate of the dollar, and microeconomic reforms addressed at other serious problems facing U.S. industry: poor investment and marketing decisions; high cost structures; falling demand; structural impediments to the retraining and relocation of workers. Expert witnesses highlighted the importance of conditioning trade relief on industry efforts to become competitive and other new policy initiatives that would facilitate industry adjustment.

The Impact of Japanese Trade Barriers on U.S. Exports—In 1983, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan alone ran to $37 billion, approximately one-third of our total trade deficit at that time. Various promises during the past several years to open Japanese markets to foreign goods appeared to have achieved nothing. Although Japan had fewer blatant barriers than most of the developed nations, her economy remained virtually impenetrable. The Subcommittee explored the contribution of Japan's barriers to the U.S. trade imbalance and declining U.S. competitiveness, and considered various policy options for assuring a more balanced trading relationship. Expert witnesses emphasized the need to pressure the Japanese to expand domestic demand and reduce their propensity to save.

High-Tech Trade.—Traditionally, the U.S. high-tech sector has produced trade surpluses; it was not until the past few years that thse surpluses began to decline, resulting in a deficit for the first time in the third quarter of 1984. The Subcommittee questioned witnesses from key high-tech industries—semiconductors, electronics, and machine tools—to understand the reasons behind the erosion of the trade surplus and the means of reversing that process. The Subcommittee's inquiry revealed that several factors were contributing to our declining competitive position in high-tech industries: market access barriers to high-tech products in foreign countries; the support measures offered by foreign governments to their own high-tech companies; the lack of competitive export financing for U.S. companies; and uneven enforcement of export controls.

Managing Trade: The Offsets Issue.—In the past several years, the demand for offsets as a condition of purchase has grown in the LDCs, the newly-industrialized countries, and in the industrialized world. The importance of such arrangements relative to overall U.S. and world trade is not known, nor is the potential impact of this trend fully understood. Little attention has been paid to the economic consequences. Yet, in the long run, offsets may be undermining our future industrial competitiveness by helping to create future competition, particularly through technology transfer. The Subcommittee hearing examined the use of offset arrangements in trade and military procurement, the reasons for their popularity, and the effect of offset agreements on the competitiveness of our industrial base and on our trade balance.

Structuring American Industry for Global Competition.—Noted experts have argued that a major impediment to the restructuring of U.S. industry is the constraint placed on American companies by antitrust laws that do not reflect the new realities of global competition. The Administration proposed major changes in those laws that would greatly relax current restraints on mergers and give the President authority to exempt from the antitrust laws those industries hurt by imports. Yet opponents criticized the Administration for being too lenient in antitrust enforcement, claimed there is no evidence that we can improve U.S. competitiveness through relaxation of antitrust enforcement, and charged that any stimulus to the existing "merger mania" might only further detract from U.S. competitiveness by channeling funds away from productive investment. The Subcommittee explored these issues in detail with Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and other expert witnesses.

Competitiveness of the U.S. Automobile Industry.—The "voluntary" restraint agreement (VRA) significantly reducing auto exports by Japan to the United States was negotiated in March 1981 as a means of providing the troubled U.S. auto industry with the breathing space to recover from the destabilizing conditions of the 1970's. Prior to the expiration of this agreement in early 1985, the Subcommittee held a hearing to weigh the consequences of the VRA for the domestic auto industry, consumers, and the U.S. economy as a whole, and to determine whether the automobile industry had taken proper advantage of the restraints to become internationally competitive.

The Impact of Foreign Debt on the U.S. Economy

The United States ran a trade deficit of $150 billion in 1985, while it borrowed $180 billion from abroad to finance the trade and Federal budget deficits. During that year, we went from being an international creditor to being the world's largest debtor, and that indebtedness is expected to double during 1986. The Subcommittee held a series of four hearings on the costs of foreign debt for the United States and the Third World. The purpose of the hearings was to examine policy alternatives to address the deterioration of the United States' international accounts. An examination was made of the importance for our domestic economic health of the rise in U.S. Federal deficits, external debt, the exchange rate of the dollar, and the general deterioration of our international accounts.

Witnesses explained how the United States became a debtor nation, the magnitude of the indebtedness, and the consequences for U.S. industries, particularly those dependent on the export market. Testimony was also heard concerning the various policy options and limitations on the ability of monetary and fiscal policy to improve the international accounts. Inquiry was made into how much the high value of the dollar had hurt production in internationally traded goods and services, and how much the slowdown in those sectors had contributed to the overall slowdown in the U.S. economy. Some witnesses confirmed that our credit markets now depend heavily on foreign borrowing, and any slowdown in the supply of foreign capital would sharply raise U.S. interest rates.

The impact of Third World Debt on the U.S. economy was also explored, as well as the economic and social costs of the debt in Third World countries. The U.S. Government's role in debt reschedulings and stabilization programs was investigated.

U.S.-Canada Economic Relations

In June of 1986, the United States and Canada began bilateral negotiations in the hopes of reaching a comprehensive free trade agreement. The proposed agreement has three prime objectives: a program for reduction of tariffs to zero over a ten-year adjustment period; the establishment of a process for the elimination of nontariff barriers between the two countries; and the establishment of a dispute resolution mechanism.

In an effort to inform Congress of the key U.S. objectives in the trade negotiations, and to encourage interest in the debate, a series of six hearings on the existing U.S.-Canada economic relationship was held, and the potential costs and benefits of a closer trade linkage for both parties was explored. The Subcommittee also met privately with Special Trade Representative Peter Murphy, Chief U.S. negotiator for the Canadian trade talks, to discuss negotiating objectives and the prospects for a successful agreement.

The hearings identified the size of the current U.S. trade deficit with Canada and its impact on the American economy. Canadian and American witnesses presented evidence which suggested that freer trade with Canada would raise living standards on both sides of the border. Equally important, tying down trading arrangements between the two countries with an agreement would remove a great deal of uncertainty from one of the United States' major export markets.

The inquiry also revealed that concluding a satisfactory agreement with Canada will not be an easy task. The main obstacles in Canada are legitimate concerns about cultural and political sovereignty. Also, the timetable in which to complete the negotiations is very short, as current Congressional authority for them expires in early 1988.

Particular attention was focused on the Canada-U.S. Auto Pact. The Pact was evaluated, and witnesses representing various U.S. industries presented their claims of unfair trade practices by the Canadian government and proposed remedies in the context of the comprehensive trade negotiations.

The Impact of Tax Simplification on the U.S. Economy

A 1984 Subcommittee staff report entitled "The Corporate Tax Code as Industrial Policy" found that the Federal Government presently manages a massive industrial policy through the tax system. A total of $95 billion in Federal subsidies was granted to industry in 1985 through the corporate tax code. In an attempt to evaluate the existing industrial policy features of the tax system, eight hearings were held on the sectoral consequences of the tax simplificaiton plans proposed by the Treasury Department in November 1984 and by President Reagan in May 1985. Those hearings inquired into the consequences of the reform plans for manufacturing industries, the construction and real estate industries, banking, and insurance. The hearings also included an examination of the impact of tax simplification on our international competitiveness and on venture capital investment. Witnesses and members of the Subcommittee examined the provisions of both tax proposals from the standpoint of fairness, simplicity, and economic efficiency.

Witnesses raided concerns that the Treasury plan would unduly penalize some sectors, such as manufacturing and real estate, while rewarding others such as trade and service industries. Specifically, spokesmen for a variety of manufacturing industries argued that the plan's proposals to replace the accelerated depreciation system with a system tied to real economic depreciation, to eliminate the investment tax credit, and to end preferential treatment of capital gains would penalize capital-intensive manufacturing industries which have come to depend on these tax subsidies. In addition, there was concern that the proposals would depress overall levels of investment, lower productivity, and curtail economic growth.

Testimony suggested that the implicit industrial policy contained in the tax code has not necessarily focused on enhancing the competitiveness of American industries in international markets. Witnesses evaluated the tax reform proposals according to the contribution they might make to enhancing U.S. industrial competitiveness. Testimony also addressed the comparison between the U.S. tax code and that of other industrial countries.

The Stability of the Farm Credit System

Over the past year and a half, much attention has focused on the plight of American farmers who cannot repay their loans and who are forced to give up their farms and way of life. Economic conditions through the 1980's made it particularly difficult for farmers to repay any outstanding loans. High interest rates, which increased the cost of the loans, and an appreciating dollar, which made their products more expensive and thus more difficult to sell in world markets, have been evident throughout recent years. These circumstances led to an agricultural debt of over $200 billion last year with nearly $50 billion, or approximately 25%, estimated to be unserviceable.

The magnitude of this unfortunate situation has created a crisis for the nation's farm credit system. This system is important because it provides farmers with the loans that are needed to acquire productive capital, such as land and machinery, to sustain the agricultural sector and supply this country, and foreign markets, with food.

The Farm Credit System, the largest agricultural lender, lost $5.3 billion in 1985. Should the Farm Credit System default, 88,000 farmers would have their loans foreclosed; interest rates for farmers that could remain in business would rise by as much as 4.5 percentage points in one year; and there would be a shortfall of well over $20 billion in credit that is needed to maintain agricultural production.

A series of five hearings investigated the implications of the farm credit crisis for both Federal and private lenders. Witnesses representing major farm organizations, banking institutions, farm credit programs, government departments and agencies, as well as academic experts, testified at these hearings, which identified the exact nature of this complex problem and evaluated the efforts being made to ensure the stability of the farm credit system.

Report of the President's Commission on Industrial Competitiveness

In late 1983, President Reagan appointed a Commission on Industrial Competitiveness which was to devise recommendations on ways to improve the nation's ability to compete. The group was comprised of 30 distinguished Americans from business, labor, government, academia and the public. In March 1985, a hearing was held to review the recommendations advanced by the Commission and inquire into implementation efforts. It was found that the Commission had offered a series of thoughtful proposals for government and private action. In particular, the Commission had noted that government decisionmaking could be strengthened significantly by providing a forum in which consensus could be reached on the facts of an issue and the implicit tradeoffs among policy options could be made explicit. Unfortunately, the Subcommittee found that the Administration had no intention of following up on the findings and recommendations of the Commission. As a result, a private sector effort to reconstitute a similar commission is now under way.

The Offsets Reporting Requirement

Previous Subcommittee hearings established that foreign buyers of U.S. military equipment increasingly require offsets that serve their own economic interests as a condition of sale. As a result, the Subcommittee incorporated a reporting requirement under the 1984 amendments to the Defense Production Act that mandated an annual report from the Excutive Branch on the magnitude of offset arrangement and their impact on the defense preparedness, industrial competitiveness, employment and trade of the United States. This reporting requirement is the only mechanism the government now has for monitoring the impact of the offset phenomenon.

The first of these reports was issued by OMB in February of 1986. A subsequent analysis revealed that the study was deficient in important respects, including a failure to adequately examine the impact of offsets on defense industry subcontractors, those most apt to be negatively affected, and on nondefense industry sectors. The DPA reauthorization legislation introduced by Congressman LaFalce, and signed by the President, includes provisions strengthening the offset reporting requirement contained within the Act.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

Reauthorization of the Defense Production Act (DPA)

Extension of DPA Authorities.—In the course of hearings on H.R. 5480, documentation was found that the U.S. defense industries base has been seriously eroded. As a result, it is increasingly unclear that the United States would be able to meet the challenge of a serious mobilization effort. A significant portion of the manufacturing leadership the United States once enjoyed has left our shores. Industries which make up the second- and third-tier levels of defense production have shrunk or have even disappeared.

The DPA is designed to help reverse this trend and ensure that we have the industrial capacity to respond quickly and efficiently to any mobilization emergency. It is this country's basic preparedness statute and contains the sole legal authority for a number of programs essential to the maintenance of our industrial base and the preservation of our national security. The Department of Defense and other agencies utilize these authorities on a day-to-day basis to establish priorities in defense contracting and to implement programs to maintain the mobilization readiness of our industrial and material resources.

The Council on Industrial Competitiveness Act

H.R. 2373 would establish a Council on Industrial Competitiveness comprised of equal representation from business, labor, government, and the academic and public interest communities. This Council would play a central role in the development of an industrial competitiveness strategy for this country by providing a forum in which these groups could work cooperatively to identify problems affecting U.S. industries and enhance the competitiveness of these industries in international markets. This legislation was favorably reported by the House Banking Committee on April 17, 1986, and was eventually incorporated into the House omnibus trade bill passed in May.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS AND FINANCE

OVERSIGHT HEARINGS

The U.S. Role in the International Economy: The Value of U.S. Participation in the Multilateral Development Banks

An oversight hearing was held on April 4, 1985 to explore the value of U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks. During this hearing, the Subcommittee explored the U.S. economic and political interest in these banks.

U.S. Role in the International Economy

On May 9, 1986, a hearing was held by the Subcommittee on the role of the United States in the international economy.

International Trade and Development

A hearing was held on June 20, 1985, to explore the connection between international development and increased trade opportunities for U.S. interests.

External Debt in the Developing World

The Subcommittee held a hearing on June 27, 1985 on external debt in the developing world. The purpose of this hearing was to analyze the ability of developing countries to manage their external debts and the inherent costs to their economies and to world economic growth.

Private Sector Connection to Development

A hearing was held on July 16, 1985, to explore the role of the private sector in developing countries. The purpose of the hearing was to explore ways to promote increased reliance on the private sector in development strategies in developing countries.

U.S. Role in Development Banks

The U.S. role in the multilateral development, banks, as presented by two divergent points of view, was explored in a hearing on the subject held on July 18, 1986.

Increasing IMF—World Bank Cooperation

The Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on International Finance, Trade and Monetary Policy on July 25, 1986. The purpose of this hearing was to explore ways to increase cooperation between the International Monetary Fund and World Bank in addressing the debt and development problems of developing countries to stimulate long-term economic growth.

Role of the Multilateral Development Institutions in the Global Economy

A hearing was held on July 30, 1985 on the role of the multilateral development institutions in the global economy. The main purpose of this hearing was to take testimony from the Honorable Paul Volcker, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

Human Rights and U.S. Voting Policy in the Development Banks: The Case of Chile

On December 5, 1985, the Subcommittee continued its oversight of Section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act. The purpose of the hearing was to discuss human rights abuses in Chile and U.S. voting policy in the multilateral development banks. The hearing resulted in part from the failure on the part of the Administration to consult with the Subcommittee, as required by law, prior to a change in voting policy toward Chile in June of 1985.

Microenterprise Credit

A joint hearing with the Select Committee on Hunger was held on February 25, 1986, to examine the role of microenterprises in the development process and to explore ways in which the multilateral development banks can provide the financial resources necessary to meet the credit needs of small-scale entrepreneurs in developing countries.

A Review of Multilateral Development Bank Environmental Policies

As a follow-up to oversight hearings held in 1983 and 1984 on the issue of the environmental impact of multilateral development bank projects, the Subcommittee met to hear testimony on implementation of 19 policy recommendations published by the Subcommittee in December 1984 (Multilateral Development Bank Activity and the Environment, Committee Print 98-20).

MDB Lending for African Agriculture: Reaping Recovery

As part of a series of three oversight hearings on development in Africa, testimony was heard on the trends in agricultural loan projects. Despite heavy investments in agriculture, environmental degradation, lack of economic incentives, the focus on export crops, and escalating population growth have contributed to the actual decline in per capita food production in many parts of the continent. The focus of the hearing was to determine whether the World Bank or the African Development Bank have shifted lending policies to cope with the particular problems of the region and to make suggestions for a new emphasis on environmentally sound and sustainable agricultural development.

Human Rights Abuses in Chile: Time for U.S. Action

On July 30, 1986, the Subcommittee again heard testimony from Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs following the burning death of Rodrigo Rojas, a District of Columbia resident visiting Chile. Also testifying before the Subcommittee were Dr. John Constable, a burn specialist from Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, and Peter Hakim, Staff Director of the Inter-American Foundation. The hearing was called in response to the public outcry following the burning of Rodrigo Rojas and Carmen Quintana by security forces in Chile. Once again the Administration was asked to defend its policy of supporting loans to the government of Chile.

On October 2, 1986, the Subcommittee met with Assistant Secretary of State Abrams and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury James Conrow to hear the Administration view on political and human rights developments in Chile since July 30 and to consult on how the U.S. would vote on upcoming MDB loans for Chile now pending within the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Africa's Future: Putting Policies in Perspective

A hearing was held on August 6, 1986, focusing attention on economic policy reform efforts of the multilateral development institutions in Africa. The hearing specifically examined two different types of reform: stabilization and structural adjustment. It was then the purpose of the hearing to evaluate what type of economic policy mix would be most successful in Africa.

Coping with Sanctions: Aid to the Front-Line States

A hearing was held on October 7, 1986, addressing the impact of sanctions on the Front-Line States. The purpose of the hearing was to discuss the need for development assistance in the southern African region as a form of compensation for economic retaliation by Pretoria.

Dealing with Debt, Rekindling Development: The U.S. Stake in the Performance of the World's Development Banks

Concluding a series of hearings on the issue, a Subcommittee report was published in October 1985 on the role of the multilateral development banks in the international economy. Central to the report was the argument that support for the multilateral institutions is ultimately in the best interest of the United States economy. The report concluded that the multilateral institutions should play a key role in resolving the international debt crisis and in achieving trade liberalization.

A Mandate for Development: The Future of the World Bank

Concluding a series of 10 oversight hearings on international debt, trade and development issues, on September 5, 1985 the Subcommittee heard testimony from Robert S. McNamara on the emerging role of the World Bank to deal with these problems in the international economy. The former World Bank President reiterated the need for continued support of the International Development Association (IDA), which lends to the poorest nations of Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

LEGISLATIVE HEARINGS

To Provide for Increased Participation by the U.S. in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the African Development Fund

Two days of legislative hearings were held on April 16 and 18, 1985. On April 16 the Subcommittee reviewed Administration requests for funds to replenish the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation, and the African Development Fund.

To Provide for a U.S. Contribution to the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa Administered by the International Development Association

On April 18, 1985, the Subcommittee met to hear testimony on the advisability of a U.S. contribution to the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa which was organized by World Bank member nations in reaction to the low funding of the Seventh Replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) in 1984.

REPORTS—99TH CONGRESS

Bank Definition Act of 1985. H. Rept. 99-175.
Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986, omnibus. H. Rept. 99-1012.

Council on Industrial Competitiveness Act. H. Rept. 99-579.

Depository Institutions Acquisition Act of 1985. H. Rept. 99-174.

Depository Institutions Examinations Act of 1986. H. Rept. 99-809.

Expedited Funds Availability Act. H. Rept. 99-404.

Export-Import Bank Act Amendments of 1986. H. Rept. 99-578.

Export-Import Bank Act Amendments of 1986. H. Rept. 99-956.

Export-Import Bank Act, to amend. H. Rept. 99-89.

Export-Import Bank, to continue commitments to. H. Rept. 99-91.

Fair Debt Collection Practices Act Amendments. H. Rept. 99-405.

Fair Export Financing Act of 1985. H. Rept. 99-457.

Housing Act of 1985. H. Rept. 99-230, (part I & II).

Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1985. H. Rept. 99-1000.

International Debt, Trade and Financial Stabilization Act. H. Rept. 99-577.

Money Laundering and Related Crime Act of 1986. H. Rept. 99-746.

Multilateral Development Bank Act of 1985. H. Rept. 99-122.

Strategic Capital Reserve Act of 1985. H. Rept. 99-456.

PRINTED HEARINGS—99TH CONGRESS

Held by—	Serial No.	Title
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-1	"Conduct of Monetary Policy."
Economic Stabilization	99-2	"Competitiveness of the U.S. Automobile Industry."
Consumer Affairs	99-3	"Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Commemorative Coin Act."
International Finance	99-4	"To Extend and Amend The Export-Import Bank Act of 1985."
Economic Stabilization	99-5	"Economic Implications of Bishops' Pastoral Letter on the American Economy."
Financial Institutions	99-6	"Briefing on the 1970 Currency and Foreign Transaction Reporting Act."
Economic Stabilization	99-7	"Report of the President's Commission on Industrial Population."
Financial Institutions	99-8	"The Federal Home Loan Bank Board's Proposed Direct Investment Regulation."
Housing	99-9	"Housing Act of 1985" Parts I-IV.
International Development	99-10	"To Provide for Increased Participation in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development: the International Finance Corporation, and the African Development Fund."
Do	99-11	"To Provide for a United States Contribution to the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa Administered by the International Development Association."
Consumer Affairs	99-12	"To Authorize Appropriations for the U.S. Mint in Fiscal Years 1986 and 1987."
International Development	99-13	"The U.S. Role in the International Economy: The Value of U.S. Participation in Multilateral Development Banks."
Financial Institutions	99-14	"Farm Debt."
Do	99-15	"Nonbank Banks."
General Oversight	99-16	"Problems in Mortgage Packaging."
Financial Institutions	99-17	"Interstate Banking."
Do	99-18	"First National Bank of Boston."
International Development	99-19	"U.S. Role in the International Economy."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-20	"Capital Adequacy Guidelines for Government Securities Dealers Proposed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York."
Do	99-21	"Financing of Mergers and Acquisitions."
Consumer Affairs	99-22	"To Provide Special Gold Medals to George and Ira Gershwin."
International Development	99-23	"International Trade and Development."
Do	99-24	"Filling the Capital Void in the Developing World."
Do	99-25	"External Debt in the Developing World."

PRINTED HEARINGS—99TH CONGRESS—Continued

Held by—	Serial No.	Title
Housing	99-26	"Queens County Field Hearing on Housing for the Elderly and Homeless."
Consumer Affairs	99-27	"The Currency Design Act."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-28	"Regulation and Supervision of the Government Securities Market."
International Development	99-29	"Role of Multinational Development Institutions in the Global Economy."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-30	"Conduct of Monetary Policy."
International Development	99-31	"Increasing IMF-World Bank Cooperation."
Do	99-32	"U.S. Role in Development Banks."
Economic Stabilization	99-33	"Impact of Tax Simplification on the U.S. Economy."
Do	99-34	"The Costs of Foreign Debt for the United States and the Third World."
Financial Institutions	99-35	"The South Dakota Loophole."
General Oversight	99-36	"Impact of Brokered Deposits on Bank Thrifts."
Financial Institutions	99-37	"The Expedited Funds Availability Act."
Housing	99-38	"Hispanic Housing Needs."
Full Committee	99-39	"U.S. Proposals on the Debt Crisis."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-40	"Impact of Withdrawal and Disinvestment From South Africa on U.S. Economy."
Consumer Affairs	99-41	"Fair Debt Collection Practices Act."
International Development	99-42	"A Mandate for Development: The Future of the World Bank."
Do	99-43	"The Private Sector Connection to Development."
Consumer Affairs	99-44	"Credit Card Interest Rates."
Housing	99-45	"To Provide a Shelter for the Homeless at 425 2nd Street NW. in the District of Columbia."
Economic Stabilization	99-46	"United States Trade and Competitiveness."
General Oversight	99-47	"Issues Relating to High-Yield Securities (Junk Bonds)."
Financial Institutions	99-48	"Golden Pacific National Bank."
Economic Stabilization	99-49	"Synthetic Fuels Program."
International Finance	99-50	"To Authorize Appropriations For Tied Aid Credit."
Economic Stabilization	99-51	"A Report Card on the U.S. Economy."
Do	99-52	"The Federal Financing Bank and the Debt Ceiling."
General Oversight	99-53	"The War Profiteering Prohibition Act of 1985."
International Finance	99-54	"The Strategic Capital Reserve Act of 1985."
International Development	99-55	"Human Rights and U.S. Voting Policy in the Development Banks: The Case of Chile."
Housing	99-56	"HUD Report on the Homeless."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-57	"The Strong Dollar: Impact on Domestic Credit and Interest Rates."
Economic Stabilization	99-58	"The Problems of Farm Credit."
Do	99-59	"Impact of Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) on the U.S. Industrial Base."
Financial Institutions	99-60	"Financial Condition of the Bank and Thrift Industries."
Housing	99-61	"Public Housing Needs in Houston (Part I) and Dallas (Part II)."
Economic Stabilization	99-62	"Council on Industrial Competitiveness Act."
International Finance	99-63	"Charter Renewal of the Export-Import Bank."
International Development	99-64	"A Review of Multilateral Development Bank Environmental Policies."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-65	"The Federal Reserve Bank of New York Discount Window Advance of $22.6 Billion to the Bank of New York."
Full Committee	99-66	"Conduct of Monetary Policy—Feb. 19, 1986."
Economic Stabilization	99-67	"Structuring American Industry for Global Competition."
International Development/Select Committee on Hunger.	99-68	"Microenterprise Credit."
Housing	99-69	"HUD Inspector General Report."
Consumer Affairs	99-70	"The Young Astronaut Program Medal Act."
General Oversight	99-71	"Current Issues Relative to Farm Credit."
Financial Institutions	99-72	"To Preserve the Authority of the Federal Banking Supervisory Agencies to Arrange Interstate Acquisition and Mergers for Failed and Failing Banks."
Consumer Affairs	99-73	"To Provide Gold Medals Honoring the Family of Harry Chapin; Anatoly and Avital Shcharansky."
International Development	99-74	"Third World Debt Legislation."
Consumer Affairs	99-75	"U.S. Mint Budget Authorization for Fiscal Years 1987 and 1988."

PRINTED HEARINGS—99TH CONGRESS—Continued

Held by—	Serial No.	Title
Do	99-76	"To Award Gold Medals to Jan Scruggs, Robert Doubek, and John Wheeler."
Housing	99-77	"Authorization For Community Development Block Grant/Urban Development Action Grant Programs and Home Mortgage Disclosure Act."
Do	99-78	"Tenant Management of Public Housing."
Financial Institutions	99-79	"Depository Institution Examination Improvement Act/Truth In Savings Act."
Do	99-80	"Tax Evasion, Drug Trafficking and Money Laundering as They Involve Financial Institutions."
Financial Institutions	99-81	"Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986."
Consumer Affairs	99-82	"To Award a Special Gold Medal to Aaron Copland."
Housing	99-83	"Discrimination in Federally Assisted Housing Programs (I)."
Do	99-84	"Discrimination in Federally Assisted Housing Programs (I)."
Economic Stabilization	99-85	"Reauthorization of the Defense Production Act."
Do	99-86	"Offset Agreements."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-87	"Stickiness of Unemployment and Other Employment-Related Issues."
Full Committee	99-88	"Conduct of Monetary Policy"—July 29, 1986.
International Development	99-89	"Human Rights Abuses in Chile: Time for United States Action."
General Oversight	99-90	"The Impact of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Reductions on the Supervisory Roles of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the National Credit Union Administration."
Consumer Affairs	99-91	"To Amend the Equal Credit Opportunity Act."
Housing	99-92	"Mortgage Foreclosures and Other Current Mortgage Credit Issues."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-93	"The Budget of the Federal Reserve System and Legislation To Increase the Number of Class C Directors at District Banks."
Housing	99-94	"GAO Report Relating to UDAG Grant."
International Development	99-95	"Multilateral Development Bank Lending for Africa."
Housing	99-96	"Loss of Subsidized Multifamily Housing Units."
Economic Stabilization	99-97	"United States/Canada Economic Relations."
Do	99-98	"The Liability Insurance Crisis."
Housing	99-99	"Inspector General's Report on Cuyahoga Housing Authority."
Housing/Select Committee on Aging	99-100	"Impact of the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (Save) Program on Assisted Housing Programs."
Housing	99-101	"The Loss of Rural Rental Housing."
Do	99-102	"Reductions in Community Development Block Grants."
Domestic Monetary Policy	99-103	"Status of the General Accounting Office's Work Concerning the Government Securities Market."
General Oversight	99-104	"Commercial Agricultural Credit in the Nation With Particular Emphasis Upon the General Condition of the Agricultural and Banking Sectors of California."
Economic Stabilization	99-105	"U.S. Department of Commerce's Promotion of Mexico's Twin Plant Program."

COMMITTEE PRINTS—99TH CONGRESS

Serial No.	Title
99-1	"Assessing the Validity of M-1 as a Target for Monetary Policy" (Domestic Monetary Policy).
99-2	"Survey of the Federal Reserve System's Supervision of the Treasury Securities Market—GAO study" (Domestic Monetary Policy).
99-3	"Report on the Conduct of Monetary Policy—June 1985" (Domestic Monetary Policy).
99-4	"Continental Illinois National Bank: Report of an Inquiry Into its Federal Supervision and Assistance" (Financial Institutions).
99-5	"Rekindling Development: U.S. Stake in the Performance of the World's Development Banks" (International Development).
99-6	"Second Report on the Conduct of Monetary Policy—October 1985" (Domestic Monetary Policy).
99-7	"Minority Views on Monetary Policy, 1985" (Full Committee).
99-8	"Bank Holding Companies and Their Subsidiary Banks; A State-by-State Tabulation of Institutions With Assets of Over $250 Million" (Full Committee).

○

66-075 (112)